

ARMY



NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

VOLUME XVIII.—NUMBER 49.
WHOLE NUMBER 933

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1881.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
SINGLE COPIES FIFTEEN CENTS

THE "PEABODY-MARTINI" RIFLE

THE LEADING MILITARY RIFLE OF THE WORLD.

IDENTICAL WITH THE ENGLISH "MARTINI-HENRY," EXCEPT IN THE CARTRIDGE CHAMBER AND EXTRACTOR.

The "Peabody-Martini" has greater range and is easier of manipulation than the "Martini-Henry."

The "Martini-Henry" is the regulation arm of Great Britain.

The "Peabody-Martini" is the regulation arm of the Ottoman Empire, and large numbers of them are in use in other countries.

600,000 of these rifles were purchased by the Turkish Government from the Providence Tool Company, and used with wonderful effect in the Russo-Turkish War.

The French Commission of Ordnance and Line Officers, after a year and a half spent in trials and investigations of various kinds of rifles, unanimously concluded that the "Martini-Henry" was the best Military rifle submitted to them.

The "Peabody-Martini" rifle is manufactured only by the PROVIDENCE TOOL COMPANY. The English model, "Martini Henry," chambered for the Boxer cartridge, manufactured, if desired.

Army and Navy Officers, Adjutant Generals of States, Agents of Foreign Governments, and all others wishing to purchase the best rifles, are invited to correspond with the manufacturers of the "Peabody-Martini."

Officers wishing to procure a sample military rifle can do so at a special rate.

General WHISTLER, writing from Fort Keogh, Montana, Feb. 16, 1881, says, in reference to the "Peabody-Martini": "I have used your rifle frequently this winter on game, and think it is the best breech-loader I have ever had in my hands."

LARGE QUANTITIES OF RIFLES CONSTANTLY ON HAND. CAPACITY OF WORKS, 800 FINISHED RIFLES PER DAY.

DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET AND FULL INFORMATION SENT ON APPLICATION.

PROVIDENCE TOOL COMPANY,

PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND, U. S. A.



THE ACCOMPANYING ILLUSTRATION REPRESENTS A MUSKET CALIBRE GATLING GUN MOUNTED ON A TRIPOD. THIS GUN FIRES OVER ONE THOUSAND SHOTS PER MINUTE, WITH GREAT ACCURACY, AND IS THE MOST RAPID FIRING GUN IN THE WORLD. IT IS SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION AND NOT LIABLE TO GET OUT OF ORDER.

THE GATLING IS ALSO MOUNTED ON GUN CARRIAGES, AND CAN EASILY BE TRANSFERRED TO THE RAIL OF A SHIP OR BOW OF A SMALL BOAT.

ALL CALIBRES FROM 0.49 INCH TO 1.45 INCH ARE MADE.

FOR PRICE AND FULL PARTICULARS, ADDRESS

GATLING GUN COMPANY,

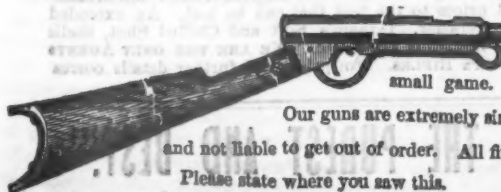
HARTFORD, CONN., U. S. A.

Prices—\$9, \$10 and \$12.

TARGET AIR GUNS.

Especially adapted for Target Practice.

Equally suited for touching up trespassing cats and dogs, killing rats and



Our guns are extremely simple in construction, well made and handsomely finished; easily operated, and shoot with force and accuracy and not liable to get out of order. All first-class gun dealers sell them. Illustrated circular sent on application. Address the manufacturer,

Please state where you saw this.

H. M. QUACKENBUSH, Herkimer, N. Y.

15 Per Cent. OFF FOR CASH ON ALL ORDERS RECEIVED FROM Army Officers.

Preparing for alterations in our business and to move, we have given up the corner store, corner of Astor Place (8th Street) and 3d and 4th Avenues, and will SELL OFF at a GREAT REDUCTION. Balance of our Stock in the middle stores.

Goods carefully packed free, and shipped on receipt of order.

If you have not our catalogue, or do not know price of article wanted, remit near as possible, and we will ship goods and notify you if any balance due, or return any overplus remitted. Above discount is in addition to reduction in price and is off cash orders only. Customers ordering by mail will be secured every advantage as to price, etc., same as if here in person.

To close estate of the late Mrs. E. D. Bassford, our stock must be sold off with as little delay as possible.

E. D. BASSFORD,

HOUSE-FURNISHING, HARD-WARE, CHINA, GLASS, CUTLERY, CROCKERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, KITCHEN FURNITURE, & COOKING UTENSILS.

Cooper Institute,
NEW YORK.

GOLD CLIP



TOBACCO & CIGARETTES

Wishing to introduce our Gold Clip Tobacco and Cigarettes (either sweet or plain), and Premium Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco.

We will for the next thirty days send FREE by mail a package of either to any one sending name and address. S. F. HESS & CO., Mfrs. Rochester, N. Y.

Try our Seal Skin Cigar and Premium Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco.

Ask for Gold Clip Tobacco and Cigarettes.

KNAKE & CO., Music Dealers, Pittsburgh, Pa., will send postpaid to any address one set Italian Violin strings for 75 cents, one set fine Guitar strings for One Dollar, also any piece of sheet music or music book on receipt of price. We send our music catalogue free on application.

Improved Patent Binder.
FOR PRESERVING THE
ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

340 Broadway, New York.



B. KITTREDGE & CO., Cincinnati, O., Dealers in Guns, Pistols and the Addenda, ASK ATTENTION TO A NEW SHOT GUN.

The Colt Arms Co. have been some years engaged in preparations to make Double Guns, and the result is that they are now furnishing the most desirable Breech-Loading Guns that have yet been offered. They are more accurately made than Guns are or can be made by the best French, Belgian or English makers. Each part on one side is an exact counterpart of the same part on the other. This is not true of the best guns imported. This is best explained by saying, that with the Colt Arms Co., the machinery makes the gun. With the best foreign makers, the most that can be said is, that by machinery, we do a few "odd jobs." With them machinery assists the gun maker; with the Colt Co. the workman tends the machine. The barrels are by a process never before used—soldered with Hard Solder. This makes it absolutely impossible for the barrels to jar apart by frequent and continuous shooting. All gun-makers and sportsmen of much experience know how liable this is to happen to the finest English guns. The best English makers have not the art of soldering with hard solder. They use only soft solder, or "tinman's solder" (composed of lead and tin). The parts of the Colt Gun are interchangeable. If a mainspring

is broken, or a screw lost, you have only to send to the factory, or a dealer in the arm; the part sent you by mail is sure to fit, and the expense is inconsiderable. In no other country has such precision ever been even ventured upon. These guns are all thoroughly tested at the factory, and they are as good Shooting Guns as it is possible to make. They are much less in price than the imported guns. Come and see them, or order on approval. This means we will forward the gun C. O. D., permitting two days for trial, by depositing the amount of our bill and their charges with the Express Co. before the two days expire, if you return the gun in good order they will refund to you, less the freight both ways. We have also Remington and Parker's Double Breech-Loaders, Remington's Single Breech-Loaders, Remington's Saloon and Hunting Breech-Loading Rifles. A full variety of Belgian and English Breech and Muzzle-Loaders, and from the lowest prices to the best that can be had. An extended assortment of Implements, Gunpowder, Tatham's Soft and Chilled Shot, shells (brass and paper), Glass Balls, Bogardus Traps, etc. WE ARE THE ONLY AGENTS WEST OF NEW YORK FOR SHARPS RIFLES. For prices and further details correspond with us.

G. W. GAIL & AX, Tobacco Manufacturers, BALTIMORE, Md.,

Recommend the following kinds of SMOKING TOBACCO:

"CAPRICE,"	Virginia, granulated in bags, for Pipe.
"VIRGINITY,"	" " " " " " " " " " " "
"NEEDLE GUN,"	Long Cut in tin foil } For Pipe
"CENTENNIAL,"	" " " " " " " " " " " "
"LITTLE JOKER,"	" " " " " " " " " " " "
" " " " " " " " " " " "		granulated in bags, for Pipe.

REED & BARTON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SILVER-PLATED TABLE WARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE MANUFACTURE OF TABLE WARE SUITABLE FOR OFFICERS' MESS.

Factories established at Taunton, Mass., 1824

Salesrooms—686 BROADWAY, N. Y.

For Sale by Dealers Everywhere.

HOLLOWAY & CO.,

N. W. COR. SIXTH AND CHESTNUT STS., PHILADELPHIA,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

HAVANA, KEY-WEST & DOMESTIC CIGARS, TOBACCOS, &c.

All of our goods are of reliable quality, and will be delivered to any part of the United States and Territories at the Lowest Market Price, free of charges. Quotations furnished on application.



ESTERBROOK'S STEEL PENS.



WORKS,
Camden, N. J.

38 JOHN STREET,
New York.

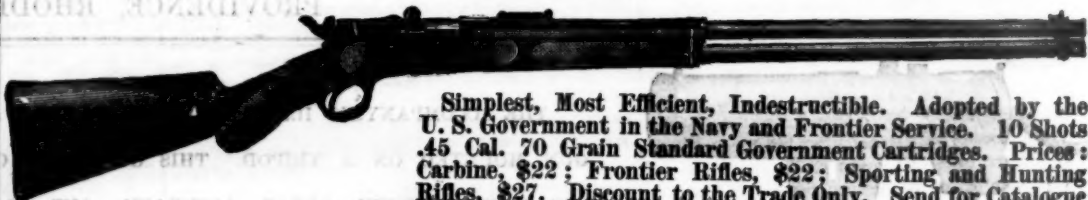


THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO.

FREDRICKS'
"Knickerbocker" Family Portrait Gallery,
No. 770 BROADWAY, Corner 9th Street, New York.
Imperial, \$6 Per Dozen.

REMINGTON'S

MILITARY, SPORTING, AND HUNTING REPEATING RIFLE.
KEENE'S PATENT.



Simplest, Most Efficient, Indestructible. Adopted by the U. S. Government in the Navy and Frontier Service. 10 Shots .45 Cal. 70 Grain Standard Government Cartridges. Prices: Carbine, \$22; Frontier Rifles, \$22; Sporting and Hunting Rifles, \$27. Discount to the Trade Only. Send for Catalogue and Price-Lists.

E. REMINGTON & SONS, 283 Broadway, N. Y.

"SMOKE BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO, BECAUSE IT IS THE PUREST AND BEST."

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XVIII.—NUMBER 49.
WHOLE NUMBER 988.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1881.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR
SINGLE COPIES FIFTEEN CENTS

Publication Office, 240 Broadway, N. Y.

Branch Office, 1411 G Street, Washington.

SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

WHAT SHALL BE OUR INDIAN POLICY?

It is interesting to compare the several views of "Our Indian Question" contained in the three essays on the subject published in the current number of the *Journal of the Military Service Institution*. The three writers agree as to the ultimate destiny of the Indians. They have "decreased, and decreased very rapidly," says General Gibbon, and are "to become extinct," says Lieut. Wood, "just as the German tribes within the Roman provinces became extinct; just as so many peoples have become extinct when caught in the relentless march of superior nations." Captain Butler estimates that their number at the date of the first settlement was not much over half a million; now the number in the United States, exclusive of Alaska, is officially reported at 252,000. Gen. Gibbon and Lieut. Wood assume, rather than argue, that the whites are chiefly responsible for this decline, but Capt. Butler shows that the responsibility rests with the Indians themselves. He recognizes the two factors of decrease resulting from contact with civilization, fire water and the small pox, but holds that "tribal and intestine wars—individual and family feuds—are among the most potent causes of this terrible decline." "Every element of intestine discord was at work at and before the time of the settlement. The aboriginal population did not more than sustain itself."

Capt. Butler also presents a very interesting historical review of our dealings with the Indians to show that the responsibility for our present difficulties rests with them rather than with us. "Their condition when they were first met by their white brothers, was as low as that of any race of which history has preserved a record," and it is "doubtful whether a single Indian tribe was living on territory which it could justly claim as its own country." "The history of the aborigines in their transactions with each other is a frightful record of cruelty, robbery, treachery, and blood, to which the annals of the human race afford no parallel. The most unrelenting and destructive enemies of the Indians have been the Indians themselves."

Their dealings with us have been simply a continuation of this career of treachery and blood. After a season of ambiguous declarations and deceitful delays they turned against us during the bitterness of our struggle for independence. Even to read of the atrocities committed by the Indians during the Revolution on the frontier settlements, after time has rolled a hundred years over their memory, "makes the blood run cold, and drives the reader heart-sick from the page." Yet at the end, when vanquished, they were treated with "magnanimity of which history records no other instance," only to repay it with similar treachery upon the first occasion. They were our enemies during the struggle of 1812, and again during the war of the Rebellion, abandoning the losing side in each instance when defeat was apparent, and hastening to beg for a restoration of friendly relations. More than once have they forfeited their treaty rights, and more than once has Congress, with mistaken generosity, neglected the opportunity to punish the unfaithful and ungrateful chiefs and elevate the humbler members of the tribes to independence of oligarchical rule. It should have "obliterated their national, dissolved their tribal organization, extended over them the operation of the laws, and given to the individual members of the tribe in severalty good land in generous measure, restoring their surplus territory to the public domain."

This course, indicated by Capt. Butler, is urged at length, and with much detail of argument, and perhaps a needless extent of philosophical generalization, by Lieut. Wood. It accords in substance, too, with the recommendations of General Gibbon. The plan of educating Indian youths of both sexes, now in successful progress, meets with his hearty approval, and will in time, he believes, result in great benefit to the race. But without waiting for the young ones to grow we should seek to transform the Indians into a pastoral people by supplying each tribe with a goodly number of cows for breeding purposes. Says Gen. Gibbon: "For many years I have advocated this plan, the merits of which have been confirmed in my mind from witnessing the thriving condition of and rapid increase in the

domestic cattle in the northwest. That it is eminently practical has already been sufficiently demonstrated in experiments on a small scale under the supervision of the military authorities on the Missouri River and at Fort Keogh on the Yellowstone. Captured Indian ponies have been sold and the cash converted into breeding cattle. The immediate inauguration of this cattle plan is all the more important for the reason that many of the tribes still occupy sparsely settled districts where for a few years yet the whites will probably not encroach upon them to any alarming extent, and if the Indians are furnished with cattle now when that encroachment does come (as come it must), they will be in a comparatively independent position, with plenty of food, and fixed abodes."

Until the Indian can become self sustaining, he must be fed and clothed, which he is not now and will not be until the Indian Department adopts the Army system of supply and distribution, by which our troops whose location and surroundings are almost identical with those of the Indian tribes, are always supplied in a satisfactory manner with good and wholesome food. Under the Army system, says General Gibbon, "some commissioned officer is always held to account for every ounce of supplies received for the use of the troops, and troops need never be badly supplied if the commanding officer attends to his duty; and not even then unless all other officers at the post neglect theirs. I risk nothing in the assertion that no such system of responsibility exists in the Indian Department. Without reference to individual commissioners I am satisfied from personal observation that not only have they no such system in the Indian Department but so far as I have been able to discover they do not in that Department understand the practical working or value of such a system."

As to the transfer of the control of Indian Affairs to the Army, General Gibbon expresses no positive opinion, but presents some of the considerations which show it to be advisable, and very forcibly combats the popular notion that it is not safe to trust the Indians to the soldier because of his propensity to kill. "In this kind of campaigning," says the General, "there is plenty of exceedingly hard work, no glory, and very little reputation to be gained by any body, and I risk nothing in the assertion that nine out of every ten in the military service prefer a state of peace to a state of war with the Indians. In the few isolated cases where Indians have surrendered to the military, they have been kindly treated and well cared for, and have become the devoted friends of their captors. More progress has been made toward civilization with these captured Indians under military charge than in any other cases. Indians have been known to say, 'henceforth I am a soldier. He does what he promises, and I don't want to go back to be under the control of the agent.'"

Lieut. Wood urges the serious objection to the transfer of Indian management to the Army that it would inevitably throw open the door to political intrigue for the rewards and spoils of Indian service. The Army, he says, "must inevitably become the refuge of scheming men who would seek that path to the places they coveted. It would be an element of corruption within a healthy body. The temptations and responsibilities of officers already in the service would be increased. They would be played upon by contractors and hampered by politicians, and altogether for the Army I see in such a step, no glory, increased labor, and doubtful honor."

Lieut. Wood favors General Grant's plan of entrusting the nominations of Indian Agents to religious bodies; and he holds that "the inauguration of this theory was attended with a visible improvement in Indian management." The contrary opinion results from a disingenuous endeavor to hold the religious bodies responsible for the shortcomings of agents credited to them but really appointed in disregard of their recommendations.

The "July" or semi-annual Navy Register will probably be issued in a couple of weeks, or by August 1, at the furthest. The compiler, Dr. McNairy, of the Navy Department, has already sent the MSS. to the Public Printer, and all now depends upon that official. As a very large additional force was employed at the Government Printing Office July 1, under the new appropriations which became available on that date, it is probable that the publication of the Register will not be delayed, as it has been many times in previous years.

(For the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

GENERAL HAZEN'S "SCHOOL AND ARMY"—HARMONIOUS BLENDING OF DRILL AND SCIENCE.

FORT MYER, VA., July 1, 1881.

WHEN, nearly eighteen years ago, wearily I trudged across Arlington Heights, on the way to join a regiment intended to visit the interesting town of Richmond, Va., for a few minutes a rest was ordered to permit us a backward glance at the National Dome and the glittering waters of the placid Potomac—never again to be viewed by many of our detachment. We stood within full sight of Robert E. Lee's mansion, and well knowing that shortly we were to form his unsolicited acquaintance, he and his confiscated plantation became the theme of our speculative conversation, while frowning ramparts grimly reared their crests about. If then any one had told me that in the year 1881 I would spend a year on almost the identical ground, still a private, enjoying rollcalls and drills *ad nauseam*, I should have smiled and disbelieved.

But I am here now as such, and also in the capacity of a task-burdened scholar, at the youthful age of thirty-three.

Two objects of interest now occupy the grounds formerly owned by Gen. Lee. One, closely surrounding his mansion, keeping eternal watch and ward, a city of the silent, is Arlington National Cemetery, where slumber more than 11,000 soldiers that composed themselves to rest when cannon, rifle, and clashing steel sounded taps at Bull Run, Manassas, and other historic camps. Here where Lee may often have dreamed ambitious schemes of future renown, another general now holds sway—the Superintendent of the Cemetery, a mailed ex-officer of the late war; whose army is always ready, orderly, and patient, listening for the ravelle that shall resound when Gabriel blows his trumpet. Many carriages, filled with the élite of Washington, wend their way from Washington here daily to review this army.

The other point of interest, contiguous to the burying ground, and overlooking the river and the Capitol, is Fort Myer, the school of instruction for the Signal Service of the United States Army—that corps established for "the dissemination of intelligence in the Army," and "for the benefit of agriculture and commerce."

Of this institution the present article will treat. The Signal Corps, as at present constituted, aims to serve two distinct duties. The one now actually performed by it is the taking meteorological observations which are sent daily to the Chief Office where the indications of probable weather for the next succeeding twenty-four hours are deduced and telegraphed, published, and bulletined far and wide, warning shipping, commerce, and agriculturists alike of expected foul and stormy weather; thus often determining preventive measures, saving great amounts of property and numbers of human lives. To accomplish this the Corps has erected and operates about 5,000 miles of wire and a number of storm signal stations along the Atlantic coast and great lakes, besides the necessary meteorological stations.

Were the above the only object in view then this service might well be withdrawn from the control of the War Department, and like the life saving service be administered by the Treasury Department. This is the wish of many of the enlisted men of the Corps, for "the galled jade winces" under the stern rulings of the Articles of War; the most exasperating time being the preliminary training. But another and quite different duty may at any moment devolve upon the Signal Corps—a prospect little relished by most of its members. If the exigency should arise it would probably be a case of *Pappetit vient en mangant*.

With the present advanced methods of warfare, rapid intercommunication between commanders distant from each other is absolutely necessary. This requires a corps of trained telegraph operators and signalmen, and that want the Signal Corps supplies. In such eventuality a considerable number of the men now at meteorological stations would be recalled and ordered out with the field telegraph train and as flag and torch signalmen. A full train for an army corps numbers nearly 200 men, and at least 100 more would be required to transmit intelligence by other means.

At the school of instruction both these objects are constantly kept in view, and the training is in accordance therewith. The strength of the Corps, as now authorized by acts of Congress, is 500 enlisted men, and to-day but three vacancies exist. The average number of vacancies occurring may be given as about seven per month. The officers belonging to the Corps are Brig.-General W. B. Hazen, commanding, Lieuts. Swift, Powell, Sebree, and Glassford. A number of lieutenants from the line of the Army are detailed for various duties in the Corps, they having received the necessary training and being known as acting signal officers. Annually a detail is made by the Secretary of War of lieutenants from the Army to be instructed in military signalling, so that in case of war a supply of efficient signal officers may not be wanting. Those so present now are Lieuts. F. W. Morrison, Infantry; G. P. Cotton, 1st Artillery; O. L. Hein, 1st Cavalry; Albert Myer, Infantry; M. P. Maus, Infantry; G. B. Walker, Infantry; W. Baird, 6th Cav.; and H. L. Bailey, 21st Inf.—eight in number. Their course is for one year, after which, if they pass a successful examination, they receive a certificate as acting signal officers, and are either retained on duty in the Corps or returned to their regiments.

Enlistments, for five years, are made only at the

Chief Office in Washington. Transfers from the Army, hitherto averaging five per cent. or less of the force, are made after application, through the Adjutant-General, for the required examination if passed satisfactorily; it is conducted at the soldier's station before a special board of officers appointed there. In case of civilians residing at a distance from Washington a preliminary examination is sent to them, which they must go through without any aid whatever, to which fact they must subscribe before a legal authority. If this is satisfactory, then as vacancies occur, they are requested to appear, at their own expense, before the board in Washington for entrance examination, physical and mental.

This examination, though only in the common school branches of spelling, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, and United States history, is very thorough. Many a man who comes under the impression that he is going to have a regular walk-over is sent home with a flea in his ear, finding himself deficient in dates, places, and fractions; and has his troubles for his pains.

If now his mental capacity for study is established, and the medical officer has pronounced him sound of limb, wind, and digestion, then he is sworn to faithfully accept such pay, clothing, and rations as acts of Congress from time to time may state. Until now he has been Mr. X, but his signature transforms him into a very plain X, an unknown and doubtful quantity. As a set-off he may affix, with great propriety, to his name: Second Class Private, S. C., U. S. A., and his income will be \$13 per month until he goes on station, which will not be for seven or eight months.

The next act, and this also applies to a transferred soldier reporting for duty, is an order to report to the Fort for instruction.

Fort Myer is at a distance of three miles from the chief office, across the Potomac River. It is in appearance pretty much like the general run of garrisons, and needs no description. Arrived there, the recruit reports for duty to Capt. Strong, 4th Art., who commands the post and the battalion, the Corps having lately been divided into four companies, A, B, C, D. Capt. Strong has been in command here for a number of years; his abilities as an administrative officer and his unruffled composure in dealing with recruits generally unused to strict discipline or much restraint, making him specially suitable for this duty—he never flies off the handle. Having taken an optical inventory of the personal appearance and indications of the new comer, he turns him over to the mercies of the First Sergeant. Who, now in the Corps, does not affectionately remember Sergeant Mahony, a soldier of twenty years' standing, the very personification of old style discipline? He will advise the victim to make himself at once acquainted with all the written and printed orders that stare you in the face from all the whitewashed walls, and of which many end with the ominous phrase, "Any violation of the above rules will be severely punished." Carbine, accoutrements, and uniform are issued, as also the Service set of signal equipments, which contains a whole hardware store of polished copper and steel on which to while away the many leisure hours.

The duties are light—very, as the following schedule of routine, to which the writer has to conform, will prove:

Reveille.....	5 A. M.
Drill.....	6-7 "
Telegraph Practice.....	9-11 "
Flag or Wand.....	11-12 "
Telegraphy.....	1-2 P. M.
Recitation.....	2-3 "
Study.....	3-5 "
Drill.....	6-7 "
Study.....	9-10 "

Total Daily Work..... 10 hours.

Guards, police and fatigue duties are thrown in as conditions, and are in addition to the above duties.

The day after arrival, the recruit reports to the Instructor, Lieut. Gilman, 13th Inf., and is assigned to Telegraph and Wand Practice.

Telegraph Practice must be kept up: 3 hrs. daily, until 15 words can be received per minute without a break; 2 hrs. till 20 words; and 1 hr. till 25 words can be read. Should he arrive at the latter proficiency before his course is finished, he is then excused from further practice. This rate, however, is not often attained until he is about through his course. The minimum requirement to pass examination is 15 words. If we consider that words average five letters, and each letter three sounds, the statement will be credited that to classify and write down 300 distinct sounds per minute does not leave much margin for absent-mindedness. The officers have to pass the same ordeal in this branch. It will be seen that if a person enters the corps, being able to read 25 words on the instrument, he saves himself three hours duty daily. In case of vacancies, telegraph operators and printers have the preference.

Wand and Flag practice is one hour daily until ten words per minute can be readily recorded. This is at the rate of 100 shakes of a stick or flag per minute, and the reader must pay the strictest attention to business in following the successive motions, else he will lose the combination, and the sentence has to be repeated.

When the scholar has passed this test, he is sent on Long Range Signalling, by flag and torch. In this practice the officers are exercised 26 days with flag; 14 nights with torch; 13 days with heliograph; one night chronosemic signals with bombs and rockets. The average distance between stations is four miles; a day's work must consist of six hours' steady work; a night's work of four hours. Each message must contain at least ten words, exclusive of address and signature. The minimum day's or night's work is to send and receive of each, with

Flag, 20 messages;

Torch, 8 messages;

Heliograph, 30 messages;

Besides this, three days' practice is had with inter-

national signals, and in this the minimum for a day's work is 60 "boints" made.

We have had the thermometer in the shade at 94 deg., and officers and men had to stand in the broiling sun at this practice from 10 A. M. until sundown.

The enlisted men, their course being so much shorter, have to practice:

Flag, 12 days.

Torch, 4 nights.

International Signals, 3 days.

Before being placed under regular class instruction the recruit must be at the fort at least two months, for the purpose of drill, discipline and a general toning down. Two weeks after arrival the recruit is expected to have the school of the soldier and the company, as well as the manual of the carbine, "down fine," and before this time he has tasted the sweets of walking post. Within two months he must recite the first 110 pages of the Cavalry Tactics, and this he must do in only seven lessons.

The black list is a permanent feature here, and two or more mistakes at one drill, or the slightest infraction of established orders insures its benefits—which means deprivation of pass for a week.

Besides company drill frequent practice is had in erecting field telegraph lines, and several times a week the drill is with the signal equipments. The recruit, after two months, being considered proficient in drill and discipline, a class is formed and his theoretical instruction begins. Men transferred from the line of the Army generally have this advantage that they are placed in the first class formed, irrespective of the length of their presence at this post.

The course of instruction at present is:

Myer's Manual of Signals, 7 lessons, 3 reviews, 124 pages—2 weeks.

International Signals, 2 lessons— $\frac{1}{2}$ week.

Culley's Practical Telegraphy, 7 lessons, 3 reviews, 79 pages—2 weeks.

Pope's Electric Telegraph, 3 lessons, 2 reviews, 45 pages—1 week.

Myer on Permanent Lines and Telephones, 4 lessons, 2 reviews, 88 pages—1 $\frac{1}{2}$ weeks.

(Practice in climbing telegraph poles, and in making splices and ties with No. 9 wire, not forgotten).

Loomis's Meteorology, 13 lessons, 6 reviews, 178 pages—4 weeks.

Instruction to Observer Sergeants, 5 lessons, about 100 pages—1 week.

Practice in Observatory, learning station duties—2 weeks.

While under the above instruction, drill, guard, and police duties are continued.

In addition to the above, the officers study:

Cipher Manual, 2 lessons.

Mendell's Mil. Surveying, 10 lessons, 5 reviews.

Preeston's Electricity, 32 lessons, 16 reviews.

Buchan's Handbook of Meteorology, 14 lessons.

Instructions to Observers, 8 lessons.

Practice in Surveying and Mapping.

The general run of a daily lesson is from 12 to 25 pages each.

The course of studies being completed the men are ordered to appear before the board in the Chief Office for final examination, which is conducted orally, the candidates being put through their paces at a lively rate. This ordeal passed the men are promoted from 2d to 1st class privates (\$17 per month), and are available for duty as assistants on stations, whether they are ordered within from two to four weeks. Their pay and commutation for fuel, quarters, and rations then amounts to about \$60 per month. Formerly recruits had to take but a small part of the above course before being sent to stations, but had to return to the school to complete the course before receiving promotion. This has been changed within a year, and thus a considerable amount of money formerly so expended in transportation is annually saved.

The rule is that no man shall remain longer than two years at one station. The end in view is varied experience thus gained.

The Corps has about 150 sergeants (\$34) and 50 corporals (\$20).

A failure to pass the final examination results in the much dreaded order to "Review Course," which signifies prolonged misery at drill and study. A second failure is a short cut to final statements.

This service at present is largely recruited from the professions, young lawyers, operators, doctors, school-teachers, etc., entering with the object of continuing their studies. The necessary leisure time they will find when on station; but not here, as the above exposition will clearly prove.

The course at Fort Myer, though sometimes almost too severe a strain on a man, serves admirably to brighten and strengthen his mental capacities, and is by no means time lost. If so inclined and possessed of aptitude, he will also become a very fair telegraph operator.

The officers, after completion of the course in a satisfactory manner, receive a certificate to that effect, with the statement that the holder is in every way capable of performing the duties of an acting signal officer.

A description of the Chief Signal Office may follow in a future number.

NORTHERN LIGHT.

It may be taken for granted that no more iron armor will be used for the protection of either the sides or the turrets of our armor clads, but it is an open question whether it would not be the wisest economy to dispose of many of our present ships of war of their iron protection, and replace it with steel faced armor. Ships comprising all the improvements and accessories which the Construction Department consider essential are engines of slow growth, but to confer upon such vessels as the *Monarch*, *Temeraire*, *Sultan*, *Hercules*, and *Bellerophon*, not to mention our modern turret ships of the *Devastation* class, the advantage of practically invulnerable armor would be a leap bring up the navy to the level of the time and put an end to feverish ship-building.—*London Times*.

THE ARMY.

JAMES A. GARFIELD, President and Commander-in-Chief.
Robert T. Lincoln, Secretary of War.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States, Washington, D. C. Brig.-Gen. B. C. Drum, Adj.-General.
Henry T. Crosby, Chief Clerk, War Department.

Brigadier-General B. C. Drum, Adjutant-General.
Brig.-General D. B. Sackett, Inspector-General.
Brig.-General David G. Swaim, Judge-Advocate-General.
Brig.-General Montgomery C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General.
Brigadier-General R. Macleay, Commissary-General of Subsistence.
Brigadier-General Jos. K. Barnes, Surgeon-General.
Brigadier-General Nathan W. Brown, Paymaster-General.
Brigadier-General Horatio G. Wright, Chief of Engineers.
Brigadier-General Stephen V. Benét, Chief of Ordnance.
Brigadier-General W. B. Hazen, Chief Signal Officer.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieut.-General P. H. Sheridan: Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.

Lieut.-Colonel Wm. D. Whipple, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.—Bvt. Maj.-Gen. John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Maj. E. R. Platt, A. A. G.

Troops.—4th Cavalry; 9th Cavalry; 8th, 13th Inf., 15th, 19th Inf.; 3d Infantry.

District of New Mexico.—Colonel Edward Hatch, 9th Cavalry: Hdqrs. Santa Fe, N. M. Capt. John S. Loud, 9th Cav. A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.—Bvt. Maj.-Gen. C. C. Augur: Hdqrs. San Antonio, Tex. Lieut.-Col. Thos. M. Vincent, A. A. G.

Troops.—8th and 10th Cavalry; 7, 2d Artillery; 1st, 16th, 20th, and 22d Infantry.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.—Bvt. Maj.-Gen. A. H. Terry: Hdqrs. Fort Snelling, Minn. Maj. Samuel Breck, A. A. G.

Troops.—2d and 7th Cavalry; 3d, 5th, 7th, 11th, 17th, 18th, and 25th Infantry.

District of Montana.—Colonel T. H. Rager, 18th Infantry commanding District: Headquarters, Helena, Mont. 2d Lieut. George L. Turner, 18th Infantry, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATE.—Bvt. Maj.-Gen. Geo. Crook: Hdqrs. Omaha, Neb. Col. Robert Williams, A. A. G.

Troops.—3d and 5th Cavalry; 4th, 9th, and 14th Infantry.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-Gen. W. S. Hancock: Hdqrs. Governor's Island, N. Y. H. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.—Major-Gen. W. S. Hancock: Headquarters, Governor's Island, N. Y. H. A. G.

Troops.—1st Artillery; A, B, C, D, H, I, K, and M, 2d Artillery; 3d Artillery; 1, 4th Artillery; C, 5th Artillery; 10th Infantry.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.—Bvt. Brig.-Gen. H. J. Hunt, Col. 5th Artillery: Hdqrs. Newport Bks, Ky. Major Joseph H. Taylor, A. A. G.

Troops.—5th Artillery, excepting "C"; Batt. E, G, I, 2d Art.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Major-General Irvin McDowell: Headquarters, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. Colonel John C. Kelton, A. A. G.

Troops.—C, G, and I 1st Cavalry; A, B, C, D, E, F, H, K, and L, 4th Artillery; B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and K, 8th Infantry.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.—Brevet Brig.-Gen. Frank Wheaton, Col. 2d Infantry: Hdqrs. Vancouver Bks, Wash. T. Major O. D. Green, A. A. G.

Troops.—A, B, D, E, F, H, K, L, and M, 1st Cavalry; G and M, 4th Artillery; 2d and 21st Infantry.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.—Brevet Major-Gen. O. B. Wilcox, Colonel 12th Infantry: Hdqrs. Whipple Bks, Prescott, Arizona.

Major S. N. Benjamin, A. A. G. Mail, via Lathrop, Cal.

Troops.—5th Cavalry; A, I, 8th Infantry; and 18th Infantry.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF WEST POINT.

Bvt. Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard: Hdqrs. West Point, N. Y. Bvt. Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, Superintendent, U. S. M. A.

1st Lieut. J. A. Sladen, 14th Inf., A. D. C., A. A. G.

Troops.—Corps of Cadets; E, Bat. of Engineers; detachments of cavalry and artillery.

* On duty according to Brevet of Major-General.

† On duty according to Brevet of Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE.

Army Building, Houston Street, Corner of Greene, New York City.

LIST OF OFFICERS ON GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE.

Col. William H. Wood, 11th Infantry, Superintendent.

Major Henry C. Wood, Asst. Adj.-Gen.

DEPOTS.

David's Island, N. Y. H. Columbus Barracks, O.

Lieut.-Col. H. M. Black, 18th Inf. Lt. Col. W. F. Carlin, 17th Inf.

Surg. Geo. P. Jaquet, U. S. A. Surg. Wm. M. Notson, U. S. A.

Capt. Theo. Schwan, 11th Inf. Capt. J. H. Patterson, 20th Inf.

Capt. P. H. Remington, 19th Inf. Capt. E. B. Atwood, A. Q. M.

Capt. DeWitt C. Pease, 22d Inf. Capt. John G. Gilmore, 24th Inf.

Capt. J. H. Belcher, A. Q. M. 1st Lt. J. T. Kirkman, 10th Inf.

1st Lt. F. H. E. Ebbett, 21st Inf. 1st Lt. Levi F. Burnett, 7th Inf.

1st Lt. G. N. Bomford, 18th Inf. 1st Lt. D. R. Burnham, 15th Inf.

1st Lt. C. A. Johnson, 14th Inf. 1st Lt. Matt. Markland, 1st Inf.

A. Surg. John H. Lott, U. S. A. A. Surg. A. F. Steigler, U. S. A.

RECRUITING OFFICERS.

Baltimore, Md., 218 W. Pratt st., Capt. J. W. Powell, Jr., 8th Inf.

Boston, Mass., 18 Portland st., Capt. S. P. Ferris, 4th Inf.

Buffalo, N. Y., 41 Franklin st., Capt. Charles Wheaton, 23d Inf.

Charleston, S. C., 34 Broad st., Capt. C. A. Earnest, 8th Inf.

Cincinnati, O., 219 West 5th st., Capt. W. M. Watebury, 18th Inf.

Chicago, Ill., 9 South Clark st., Capt. A. S. Burt, 9th Inf.

Cleveland, O., 142 Seneca st., 1st Lt. W. J. Sanborn, 25th Inf.

Indianapolis, Ind., 15 West

Washington st., 1st Lt. E. L. Randall, 5th Inf.

New York City, 116 Chatham St., Capt. Louis H. Sanger, 17th Inf.

New York City, 109 West st., Capt. M. M. Vance, 16th Inf.

Philadelphia, Pa., 3349 Market st., Capt. A. S. Daggett, 3d Inf.

Pittsburg, Pa., 290 Penn ave., Capt. Will am E. Dove, 12th Inf.

Charlton, S. C., 1st Lt. Cyrus A. Earnest, 8th Inf.

St. Louis, Mo., 112 North 9th st., Capt. James A. Snyder, 3d Inf.

GENERAL MOUNTED RECRUITING SERVICE.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS, MO.

Superintendent, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Thos. H. Neill, Col. 8th Cavalry.

CAVALRY DEPT.—JEFFERSON BARRACKS, MO.

Thos. H. Neill, Col. 8th Cavalry, Commanding.

JOHN GREEN, Major 1st Cavalry, Executive Officer.

1st Lt. N. A. Williams, 4th Cav., Depot Adjutant and Treasurer.

Capt. Geo. F. Foote, 8th Cav., Dep. Q. M. and Commissary.

Surgeon Coarles E. Goddard, U. S. A., Depot Surgeon.

ON DUTY AT DEPOT.

Captain L. S. Tesson, Asst. Surgeon.

1st Lt. Chas. H. Rockwell, 8th Cavalry.

1st Lieut. Geo. S. Bishop, 3d Cavalry.

1st Lieut. F. E. Phelps, 8th Cavalry.

1st Lieut. H. H. Wright, 9th Cavalry.

Assistant Surgeon H. H. Birmingham.

RECRUITING OFFICERS IN CHARGE.

New York City, 174 Hudson st., Capt. Daniel Madden, 6th Cav.

Boston, Mass., 69 Court st., Capt. Francis Moore, 9th Cav.

Louisville, Ky., 180 1st st., Capt. H. W. Wessels, Jr., 3d Cav.

Baltimore, Md., 874 S. Sharp st., Capt. T. M. McDougall, 7th Cav.

Chicago, Ill., 14 S. Clark st., Capt. Thos. C. Lebo, 10th Cav.

N. Y. Branch, 10 Battery Place, Capt. W. C. Rawlins, 2d Cav.

Cincinnati, O., 219 W. 4th st. 1st Lt. Chas. A. P. Hatfield, 4th Cav.

St. Louis, Mo., 621 Pine st., 1st Lt. P. S. Boma, 1st Cav.

Sales of Subsistence Stores.—The Adjutant-General in letter of May 20 announces that the Secretary of War has decided that Boards of Survey are not authorized to fix the price for which subsistence stores shall be sold, and that when subsistence stores are damaged, they should not be sold to officers or enlisted men by the Subsistence Department, as was done in the case of the Lone Jack tobacco, mentioned in the proceedings referred to, unless they choose to purchase them at auction.

G. O. 52, H. Q. A., June 14, 1881.

Publishes the table of the price of clothing and equipage for the Army of the United States, with the allowance to each soldier for clothing in kind during each year of his enlistment, and the money allowance therefor for each year and day, also of the allowance of camp and garrison equipage, and substituted a change in the pattern and trimmings of helmets of enlisted men, described in G. O. No. 4, A. G. O., 1881 (already published in the JOURNAL.)

G. O. 12, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, June 24, 1881.

Describes the military reservation of Fort Niobrara, Neb., originally declared by Executive Order, dated Dec. 10, 1879, as announced in G. O. 29, series of 1879, from these Headquarters, is, by Executive Order of June 6, 1881, enlarged for the purpose of supplying wood and timber, by the addition of the tracts of vacant public land adjacent thereto. The addition to the reservation is 45 square miles and 17.43 acres; and the aggregate area of the reservation as enlarged is 54 square miles and 425.27 acres.

G. O. 12, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, June 23, 1881.

Announces the result of the target practice in the Dept. of Arizona for May.

G. O. 14, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, July 2, 1881.

As the aiming drill required by "Laidley's Rifle Firing" causes an unusual breakage of firing pins in rifles and carbines, company commanders will at least once in each month, and always before taking the field, inspect the rifles or carbines in the hands of their men to ascertain the condition of the firing pins. They will see that such firing pins as may be found unserviceable are promptly replaced.

CIRCULAR 26, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, June 24, 1881.

The attention of officers serving in this Department is called to the growing necessity for more economy in the use of the telegraph lines. Many messages of unnecessary length are received at Department Headquarters; some on subjects that, without unnecessary expense, can only be explained properly in a letter by mail; and some which, the absence of any haste, renders the mail the only proper method of sending.

Hereafter, officers using the telegraph, will, as far as possible, avoid any unnecessary expense. Those on the U. S. Military telegraph lines will, when a delay of one day will not prejudice the interests of the public service, use that line only, mailing their telegrams from Bismarck, to do this, adding below their signature and rank, "Mail Bismarck."

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—Major O. D. Greene, Asst. Adjt.-Gen. of the Dept. of the Columbia, will proceed to Camp Spokane, W. T., and return, on public business (S. O. 84, June 13, D. C.).

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—Major J. P. Martin, Asst. Adjt.-Gen., Asst. Insp.-Gen. Dept. of Texas, will proceed to Galveston, Forts Brown and Ringgold, Tex., on duty connected with the inspection service; returning to his station by the same, or a different route, as circumstances may demand (S. O. 87, June 30, D. T.).

Lieut.-Col. Roger Jones, Asst. Insp.-Gen. having reported at Hdqrs. Mil. Div. of the Atlantic in compliance with par. 9, S. O. 98, c. s., Hdqrs. of the Army, is announced as Insp.-Gen. of the Mil. Div. of the Atlantic (G. O. 3, July 2, M. D. A.).

Col. Nelson H. Davis, Insp.-Gen., is announced as Insp.-Gen. of the Div. of the Missouri (G. O. 7, July 2, M. D. M.).

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—The journeys performed by Major George B. Dandy, Chief Q. M., to Portland and return, on May 26 and 28, June 1, 4, 7, and 11, were in connection with his duties as Disbursing Q. M. at Portland, and under the verbal instructions of the Dept. Comdr., which are confirmed (S. O. 85, June 14, D. C.).

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.—Capt. C. A. Woodruff, Chief Q. S. of the Dist. of New Mexico, will proceed to Fort Bliss, Tex., and Fort Selden, N. M., and return, on public business (S. O. 78, June 23, D. N. M.).

Capt. J. J. Clague, now on detached service at Sioux City, Iowa, will return to St. Paul, Minn. (S. O. 115, June 29, D. D.).

Major M. P. Small, Chief Com'y of Sub. Dept. of Texas, will proceed to Galveston, Forts Brown and Ringgold, Tex., on business connected with the Sub. Dept.; returning to his station by the same, or a different route, as circumstances may demand (S. O. 87, June 30, D. T.).

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—A. A. Surg. J. C. McGuire will proceed to Summer Camp at Rocky Point, M. T., and report to the C. O. of that post for duty (S. O. 115, June 29, D. D.).

A. A. Surg. Robert Turner will proceed to Fort Stevenson, D. T., and report to the C. O. of that post for duty, to relieve A. A. Surg. R. J. Hill, who, upon being relieved, will report at Hdqrs. Dept. of Dakota to the Medical Director (S. O. 116, June 30, D. D.).

The leave of absence granted Asst. Surg. R. C. Newton is extended seven days (S. O. 128, June 29, D. M.).

A. A. Surg. Charles F. Norwood will proceed to Fort Yuma, Cal., without delay, reporting upon arrival to the C. O. of that post for duty as Post Surg., relieving Asst. Surg. J. K. Corson. Upon being relieved, Asst. Surg. Corson will avail himself of the leave of absence granted him (S. O. 101, June 22, M. D. P.).

Surg. G. P. Jaquett will accompany the detachment of recruits for the 13th Inf., ordered to leave David's Island, N. Y. H., July 9, for Santa Fe, N. M., as medical officer. After this duty Surg. Jaquett will return to David's Island, N. Y. H. (Order 133, July 5, Rec. Depot, David's Island, N. Y. H.).

Surg. John M. Cuyler, Med. Director Dept. of the East, will proceed to inspect the hospitals at the following posts, viz.: Fort McHenry, Md.; Washington Bks., D. C., and Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 114, July 5, D. E.).

The contract with A. A. Surg. Frank Atkinson, now at Fort Benton, M. T., is annulled, to take effect July 10, 1881 (S. O. 117, July 2, D. D.).

Hosp. Steward Wm. B. Coyle is assigned to duty at Fort Omaha, Neb. (S. O. 61, July 2, D. P.).

Hosp. Steward Thos. Cassidy, to be relieved from duty at Fort Stevens, Ore., and to proceed to Camp Spokane, W. T., for duty, relieving Hosp. Steward John Schmidt, U. S. A., who, when relieved, will proceed to Fort Stevens, Ore., for duty (S. O. 88, June 17, D. C.).

Hosp. Steward Charles H. Howard, now supposed to be at Vancouver Bks., W. T., will proceed to Whipple Bks., A. T., for duty (S. O. 101, June 22, M. D. P.).

The C. O. of Fort Garland, Colo., will direct Hosp. Steward Emil Wagner to proceed to Canonmont on the Uncompahgre, Colo., and report to Col. R. S. Mackenzie, 4th Cav., for

temporary duty in the field with the troops under his command (S. O. 130, July 1, D. M.).

Hosp. Steward Joseph Martin, now at Fort Clark, Tex., awaiting assignment, will report to Capt. W. R. Livermore, Chief Engineer Officer of the Dept. of Texas, on his arrival at that post, for duty with the expedition organized under Par. 5, S. O. 80, c. s., from Hdqrs. Dept. of Texas (S. O. 86, June 27, D. T.).

The order directing Hosp. Steward Charles H. Bailey to proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and report to the C. O., Dept. of Missouri is revoked. He was granted six months furlough, upon expiration of which he will report to the Surg.-Gen. (S. O., June 27, W. D.).

PAY DEPARTMENT.—The troops in the Dept. of Arizona will be paid to include the muster of June 30, 1881, as follows: At Whipple Bks., Forts Mojave and Verde, and Camp on Oak Creek, A. T., by Paymaster W. H. Johnston. At Forts Bowie and Lowell, and Camp Huachuca and the detachment at Camp John A. Rucker, A. T., by Paymaster John H. Witober. At Forts Apache and Grant, and Camp Thomas, A. T., by Paymaster W. H. Comegys (S. O. 70, June 21, D. A.).

The following assignment of Paymasters for payment of troops on the muster rolls of June 30 are made, viz.: Major James P. Canby to pay at Forts Townsend and Canby, W. T., and Stevens, Ore. Major William H. Eckels to pay at Forts Coeur d'Alene, I. T., and Colville, W. T., and Camp Spokane, W. T. Major John B. Keefer to pay at Fort Walla Walla, Vancouver Bks., and Vancouver Arsenal, W. T. Major Daniel R. Larned to pay at Fort Lapwai, Camp Howard, and Boise Bks., I. T. (S. O. 87, June 16, D. C.).

The station of Major A. E. Bates is changed from Saint Paul, Minn., to Fort Snelling, Minn., to take effect June 30 (S. O. 114, June 28, D. D.).

Major Alexander Sharp will proceed to Sioux City, Iowa, on public business (S. O. 114, June 28, D. D.).

Paymasters T. C. H. Smith and Charles McClure will, as soon as possible after funds are available for the purpose, proceed to pay the troops stationed in the Dist. of New Mexico to June 30, 1881, as follows: Major Smith will make payments at Fort Marcy, Dist. Hdqrs. Hdqrs. 9th Cav., Fort Wingate, Fort Cummings, Fort Bayard, Fort Selden, N. M.; Fort Bliss, Tex., and Pagosa Springs and Fort Lewis, Colo. Major McClure will make payments at Fort Craig, Fort Stanton, Mesacero Agency, Ojo Caliente, and Fort Union, N. M. (S. O. 79, June 25, D. N. M.).

Major Wm. A. Rucker, president G. C.-M. at Fort Snelling, Minn., June 30, for the trial of 2d Lieut. Henry C. Johnson, U. S. A., retired (S. O. 113, June 27, D. D.).

The following named officers will proceed to pay the troops at the posts and stations hereinafter enumerated; after completion of their duties they will return to their respective stations: Lieut.-Col. Rodney Smith, Deputy Paymaster-General, at San Diego Bks., Fort Yuma, Cal., and Fort McDowell, A. T. Paymaster James R. Roche at Benicia Bks., Benicia Arsenal, and Fort Gaston, Cal. Paymaster Frank M. Cox at Fort Point, Presidio of San Francisco, Fort Point San Jose, Alcatraz Island, and Angel Island, Cal. Paymaster Charles H. Whipple at Fort Bidwell, Cal., and Fort McDermitt and Halleck, Nev. (S. O. 104, June 25, M. D. P.).

Paymaster George E. Glenn will proceed to Hot Springs and Little Rock, Ark.; pay the troops there stationed on the muster and pay rolls of June 30, 1881; on completion of this duty Major Glenn will proceed to Pine Bluff, Ark., on business connected with the payment of bounties to colored soldiers, and then return to his proper station at Hdqrs. Dept. of the South (S. O. 67, July 5, D. S.).

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—1st Lieut. Eugene Griffin was granted leave of absence for two months from July 2 (S. O., June 27, W. D.).

St. Paul, Minnesota, is announced as the station, from June 1, 1881, of 1st Lieut. Edward Maguire, while in charge of the improvement of the Yellowstone River and the Missouri River above the mouth of the Yellowstone River (S. O., July 6, W. D.).

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—1st Lieut. D. M. Taylor, A. D. C., will proceed to Forts Riley, Hays, and Wallace, Kas.; Forts Garland and Lyon, Colo., and Fort Dodge, Kan., on public business (S. O. 130, July 1, D. M.).

Ord. Sergt. Louis Lighns (late Sergt., Batt. A, 1st Art.), will proceed from Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., to Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., for duty (S. O., June 30, W. D.).

Capt. S. E. Blunt, member G. C.-M. at Fort Snelling, Minn., June 30, for the trial of 2d Lieut. Henry C. Johnson, U. S. A., retired (S. O. 113, June 27, D. D.).

Capt. O. E. Michaels will proceed from Washington, D. C., under such instructions as he may receive from the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, via Philadelphia and Pittsburg, Penn., to San Francisco, Cal., and thence to Mojave, Ariz., and upon the completion of his duties at the latter place will return to Washington by the most practicable route (S. O., July 2, W. D.).

Par. 4, S. O. 150, July 2, 1881, from W. D., relating to Capt. O. E. Michaels, so as amended as to direct that officer to proceed from Washington, D. C., via Philadelphia and Pittsburg, Penn., to San Francisco, Cal., and thence via Mojave, Cal., to Mount Whitney, Cal., and there establish a signal service station, under such instructions as he may receive from the Chief Signal Officer of the Army (S. O., July 6, W. D.).

CHAPLAINS.—Leave of absence until Oct. 1, 1881, is granted Post Chaplain George W. Collier (S. O., July 2, W. D.).

SIGNAL SERVICE.—2d Lieut. Leroy E. Sebree is announced as Acting Signal Officer, in charge of the Texas Division U. S. Military Telegraph lines, on duty at the Hdqrs. Dept. of Texas (G. O. 18, June 23, D. T.).

2d Lieut. Leroy E. Sebree, Act. Signal Officer Dept. of Texas, will proceed to Denison, Tex., and return, on official business (S. O. 87, June 30, D. T.).

Promotions.—Private Samuel W. Rhode to be Sergeant, to rank from June 30, 1881. First class privates, William J. Dailey, from June 16, 1881; James Kenady, from June 24, 1881.

Appointed.—First Class Privates: John A. Guzman, Edward N. Meekins, William Norrington, Henry F. Knabe.

Changes in the Signal Corps, U. S. A., for the week ending Thursday, July 7, 1881:

E. Lane, from Brackettville, Texas, to San Antonio, Tex. Sergt. S. W. Rhode, discharged; re-enlisted and reassigned to O. C. S. O.

H. F. Knabe, Fort Myer, Va., to Oswego, N. Y.

C. Ancor, Oswego, N. Y., to O. C. S. O.

J. H. Bernard, Memphis, Tenn., to Shreveport, La.

E. F. Brady, Shreveport, La., to Memphis, Tenn.

Sergt. A. C. Dobbins and Pvt. J. J. Naury, San Francisco, Cal., to Mt. Whitney, Cal., to establish a temporary Meteorological station.

J. A. Guzman, Fort Myer, Va., to Atlantic City, N. J.

W. B. Lamar, Atlantic City, N. J., to Bismarck, Dak.

E. N. Meekins, Fort Myer, Va., to Vicksburg, Miss.

THE LINE.

1st CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.

Report of ten days' mounted target practice, by Troop F, 1st Cavalry, at Boise Barracks, I. T., commencing June 14, 1881, and ending June 24, 1881, under conditions contained in letter of instructions, dated Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific and Department of California, Presidio of San Francisco, June 6, 1881, viz.: Four B targets in line at 30 yards interval; shooting to commence at 600 yards; leading horses, for five shots, one shot at every 20 yards; then mount and gallop to the 300 yards range, and fire one shot from a halt, advancing at a gallop and halting at every 50 yards to fire one shot, until within 150 yards of targets, when two shots were to be fired; then retiring at a gallop, firing two shots at a halt, every 50 yards, from the 200 yard to the 400 yard range; then retiring at a gallop to the 600 yards range; time given, from first shot fired, to the return to 600 yards.

Officers present, Capt. W. R. Parnell and 2d Lieut. J. G. Galbraith, except as noted in remarks.

Targ.	No. of	Score	Total	Per cent.	Per cent.
Nos.	men.	2's.	3's.	4's.	5's.
1	11	18	9	4	3
2	10	19	8	4	1
3	10	20	12	5	8
4	10	23	20	11	5

Remarks.—1st day, June 14, 1881; 41 men; time, 28 minutes; wind, fresh; light, cloudy; horses, those of extra duty men, very restless.

1	10	33	15	8	5
2	10	26	9	4	7
3	10	34	16	7	4
4	11	31	22	11	5

Remarks.—2d day, June 15; 41 men; time, 38 minutes; wind, strong across range; light, glaring; some horses restless.

1	11	29	20	11	5
2	10	43	34	12	7
3	10	45	13	10	7
4	11	41	25	20	8

Remarks.—3d day, June 16; 42 men; time, 32 minutes; wind, fresh and puffy; light, strong and glaring; horses, improving.

1	10	27	12	8	10
2	10	41	17	22	9
3	10	41	20	10	9
4	11	34	21	13	9

Remarks.—4th day, June 17; 41 men; time, 33 minutes; wind, light; light, changeable; horses, some restless; Lieut. Galbraith absent.

1	10	33	15	14	6
2	10	48	27	22	14
3	10	31	18	12	2
4	11	41	22	21	12

Remarks.—5th day, June 18; 41 men; time, 40 minutes; wind, fresh on quarter; light, bright and flaring; horses, fair.

1	10	38	15	14	4
2	10	59	35	22	13
3	10	28	21	13	4
4	11	42	25	18	18

Remarks.—6th day, June 19; 41 men; time, 34 minutes; wind, fresh; light, changeable; horses, improving; Lieut. Galbraith absent on other duty.

1	9	43	22	23	18
2	10	42	21	13	25
3	10	33	24	14	5
4	10	39	22	15	8

Remarks.—7th day, June 21; 39 men; time, 36 minutes; wind, light and puffy; light, changeable; horses, fair.

1	10	47	37	29	16
2	10	57	26	12	9
3	10	44	25	15	8
4	10	35	24	19	8

Remarks.—8th day, June 22; 40 men; time, 33 minutes; wind, light; light, bright and glaring; horses, fair generally, 3 or 4 fidgety.

1	10	49	33	25	19
2	10	34	25	21	10
3	10	31	31	22	15
4	10	37	24	14	15

Remarks.—9th day, June 23; 40 men; time, 32 minutes; wind, light; light, bright and glaring; horses, fair generally, 4 or 5 fidgety.

1	9	52	23	30	19
2	10	46	29	20	19
3	10	45	18	15	7
4	10	34	24	19	13

Remarks.—10th day, June 24; 39 men; time, 29½ minutes; wind, slight; light, good; horses, good with one or two exceptions.

I certify that the above report is correct.

W. R. PARNELL, Capt. 1st Cav., Comdg. Troop F.

BOISE BARRACKS, I. T., June 24, 1881.

2ND CAVALRY, Col. John P. Hatch.

G. C.-M. Service.—Major David S. Gordon, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Snelling, Minn., June 30, for the trial of 2d Lieut. Henry C. Johnson, U. S. A., retired (S. O. 113, June 27, D. D.).

Leave of Absence.—Eight months, to take effect on or about Sept. 15, 1881, Capt. T. B. Dewees (S. O. July 5, W. D.).

Relieved.—Major David S. Gordon is relieved as member G. C.-M. instituted by par. 4, S. O. 113, from Hdqrs. Dept. Dakota (S. O. 117, July 2, D. D.).

Revoked.—Par. 4, S. O. 101, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Dakota, relieving Lieut.-Col. A. J. Alexander from duty at Fort Ell, and assigning him to Fort Custer, is revoked (S. O. 116, June 30, D. D.).

Leave of Absence.—1st Lieut. D. C. Pearson, one year (S. O., July 8, W. D.)

3RD CAVALRY, Colonel A. G. Brackett.

Change of Station.—Co. M, now at Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., will march without delay to Fort McKinney, W. T., and there take post (S. O. 60, June 29, D. P.)

Detached Service.—In compliance with instructions from the Adjt.-Genl.'s Office, 1st Lieut. John G. Bourke, A. D. C., will proceed without delay to Governor's Island, N. Y. H., and report to the J.-A. of G. C.-M. convened thereat, for the trial of Capt. Egan, as witness (S. O. 58, June 25, D. P.)

Insane Soldier.—The C. O. Fort Washakie, W. T., will send Private Thomas Grant, Co. H, an insane soldier, to Washington, D. C., for admission into the Government Asylum for the insane (S. O. 58, June 25, D. P.)

July 4th.—The following was the bill of fare of Co. G, 3d U. S. Cavalry, stationed at Camp Lawson, Middle Park, Colo., for July 4th, 1881: Soup—Rice. Fish—Fried mountain trout; fried suckers. Meats—Roast elk; roast antelope; roast venison; roast sage hens. Mash potatoes; hot biscuit and butter. Dessert—Peach pie; coffee; beer. Amusements in the morning at 9 o'clock. Fire works in the evening at 8 o'clock.

4TH CAVALRY, Col. R. S. Mackenzie.

Leave Extended.—Major E. B. Beaumont, extended one month, to apply for a further extension of one month. His being an extreme case, permission is granted him to go beyond the geographical limits of the Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 128, June 29, D. M.)

5TH CAVALRY, Col. Eugene A. Carr.

Change of Station.—1st Lieut. Frank West, upon being relieved from command of Co. K, 12th Inf., will be relieved from duty at Camp on Oak Creek, A. T., and will report in person to the C. O. Fort McDowell, A. T., for temporary duty (S. O. 72, June 29, D. A.)

Leave of Absence.—Capt. Adam Kramer, five months, with permission to go beyond sea (S. O., July 8, W. D.)

Leave Extended.—Capt. H. M. Kendall, five months on Surg. certificate (S. O., July 6, W. D.)

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.

Detached Service.—Major Lewis Merrill will proceed to Glendive, M. T., on public business (S. O. 116, June 30, D. D.)

Major Edward Ball (reported for duty 1st of July) is detailed as a member of the Board of Officers to inspect cavalry horses, instituted by par. 2, S. O. 115, from Hdqrs Dept. of Dakota. Major Ball will await the meeting of the Board in Saint Paul, Minn. (S. O. 117, July 2, D. D.)

8TH CAVALRY, Colonel Thos. H. Neill.

Change of Station.—So much of par. 5, S. O. 105, May 7, 1881, from the War Dept., as details Capt. J. D. Stevenson for duty as secretary and treasurer of the Soldiers' Home to take effect July 15, 1881, is amended so as to take effect July 1, 1881 (S. O., July 6, W. D.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, on Surg. certificate, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Dept. of Texas and to apply for extension of one month, 1st Lieut. C. M. O'Connor, Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 87, June 30, D. T.)

To Join.—The orders, conveyed by letter of April 15, 1881, relieving 1st Lieut. G. E. Pond from duty with Troop E, and directing him to join his troop, on the expiration of the leave of absence granted him by par. 3, S. O. 54, from Hdqrs Dept. of Texas, are confirmed (S. O. 87, June 30, D. T.)

9TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. C. W. Taylor, 9th Cav., will relieve 2d Lieut. J. A. Maney, 15th Inf., in command of, and as A. A. Q. M. Company A, Indian Scouts (S. O. 80, June 29, D. N. M.)

1st Lieut. Gustavus Valois will proceed from Fort Wingate to Santa Fe, N. M., for the purpose of settling his accounts as late A. A. Q. M. Santa Fe. Upon completion of this duty he will return to his proper station (S. O. 80, June 29, D. N. M.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. Patrick Cusack, seven days (S. O. 128, June 29, D. M.)

Relieved.—1st Lieut. W. H. Hugo, 9th Cav., will be relieved of his duties as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S., Fort Cummings, N. M., by 2d Lieut. W. F. Blauvelt, 15th Inf. (S. O. 79, June 25, D. N. M.)

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Capt. Armes.—Before a General Court martial which convened at Fort McKavett, Tex., Aug. 7, 1880, pursuant to S. O. No. 139, July 13, 1880, and No. 146, July 22, 1880, Hdqrs Dept. of Texas, San Antonio, Tex., of which Col. Thomas H. Neill, 8th Cav., is president, was arraigned and tried: Capt. George A. Armes, 10th Cav. Charge I.—"Disobedience of orders, in violation of the 21st Article of War." Charge II.—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War." The specifications alleged that Capt. Armes, being at the time in arrest, failed and refused to obey the order of his commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. M. M. Blunt, to give up the morning report book of his company, and did falsely state that the book was his private property, with intent to deceive. To the charges and specifications the accused pleaded "Not guilty." The court finding the accused guilty on the charges and the specifications, three in all, does therefore sentence him, Capt. George A. Armes, 10th Cav., "To be dismissed from the service." The proceedings, findings, and sentence of the General Court-martial in the foregoing case of Capt. George A. Armes, 10th Cav., having been approved by the proper reviewing authority and the record forwarded, in accordance with the provisions of the 106th Article of War, for the action of the President, the following are his orders endorsed thereon:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, June 30, 1881.

"The sentence in the foregoing case of Captain George A. Armes, 10th Cavalry, is confirmed, but is mitigated 'To suspension of accused from rank for six months, with forfeiture of one-half pay, and confinement to the limits of the post where his company may be stationed for the same period.'"

"JAMES A. GARFIELD."

By direction of the Secretary of War the sentence as mitigated in the case of Capt. George A. Armes, 10th Cav., will take effect July 18, 1881 (G. C.-M. O. 42, July 1, H. Q. A.)

1st ARTILLERY, Colonel F. T. Dent.

G. C.-M. Service.—2d Lieut. John V. White, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Monroe, Va., July 11 (S. O. 116, July 7, D. E.)

Leave of Absence.—One month and twenty days, to commence July 14, Capt. William L. Haskin, Fort Preble, Me. (S. O. 21, July 6, M. D. A.)

Transfers.—1st Lieut. T. H. Barber from Bat. B to C, and 1st Lieut. A. Murray from Bat. C to B (S. O., June 27, W. D.)

Revoked.—The order transferring 1st Lieut. W. P. Van Ness from Bat. B to C, and 1st Lieut. A. Murray from Bat. C to B, is revoked (S. O., June 30, W. D.)

2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. J. H. Calef and 1st Lieut. F. C. Gragan, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Monroe, Va., July 11 (S. O. 116, July 7, D. E.)

Leave of Absence.—Three months, on Surg. certificate, with permission to leave the Dept. of East, Capt. J. E. Wilson (S. O., July 5, W. D.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. Clarence O. Howard, six months (S. O., July 6, W. D.)

On Guard at the White House.—During the past week Batteries C and D, and a portion of Battery H, 2d Artillery, the whole under command of Captain W. P. Graves, have been on guard duty at the White House, to maintain order and quiet during the illness of the President.

3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. William Sinclair, president; 1st Lieuts. W. A. Kobbie, Jr., Henry C. Dances, John C. Hoskins, Adjts., Clarence A. Postley, 2d Lieut. D. A. Howard, members, and 2d Lieut. Charles B. Satterlee, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., July 8 (S. O. 115, July 6, D. E.)

Major Richard Loder, president; 1st Lieut. Henry B. Osgood, 2d Lieut. Charles G. Woodward, members, and 1st Lieut. Sedgwick Pratt, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Monroe, Va., July 11 (S. O. 116, July 7, D. E.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to commence on or about July 15, 1st Lieut. John B. Eaton, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H. (S. O. 115, July 6, D. E.)

Transfers.—2d Lieut. G. P. Scriven from Bat. E to B; 2d Lieut. C. A. Bennett from Bat. B to E (S. O., July 6, W. D.)

4TH ARTILLERY, Colonel John M. Brannan.

Assigned to Duty.—1st Lieut. Michael O'Brien, having reported at Hdqrs Dist. of New Mexico in compliance with par. 8, S. O. 121, Dept. of Missouri, is assigned to special duty at Hdqrs Dist. of New Mexico (S. O. 80, June 29, D. N. M.)

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. Crosby P. Miller, Act. Signal Officer of the Div. of Pacific, will proceed to Fort Bidwell, via Reno, and comply with instructions he has received from Division Hdqrs (S. O. 105, June 27, M. D. P.)

Capt. John W. Roder will report, on or about July 6, 1881, to the C. O. Fort Halleck, Nev., for G. C.-M. duty; on the completion of which he will join his station, Alcatraz Island, Cal. (S. O. 106, June 28, M. D. P.)

Transfers.—1st Lieut. Crosby P. Miller from Bat. F to M; 1st Lieut. William R. Quinan from Bat. M to F (S. O., July 2, W. D.)

5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieuts. A. W. Vogdes, W. P. Duvall, and 2d Lieut. G. Adams, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Monroe, Va., July 11 (S. O. 116, July 7, D. E.)

Leave of Absence.—Capt. J. B. Rawles, four months (S. O., June 27, W. D.)

Enlisted Men.—The C. O. McPherson Bks. Atlanta, Ga., is authorized to grant a furlough for two months, with permission to go beyond sea, to Bugler Leonhard Schrag, Bat. L (S. O. 67, July 5, D. S.)

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Rejoin.—2d Lieut. Charles W. Rowell, Adjts., having completed the duty to which he was assigned by virtue of S. O. 80, par. 1, Dept. of Columbia, will return to his station, Fort Coeur d'Alene, I. T. (S. O. 86, June 15, D. C.)

Enlisted Men.—The C. O. Fort Coeur d'Alene, I. T., will grant a furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, to Sergt. James Nolan, Co. I, to take effect after his re-enlistment (S. O. 84, June 13, D. C.)

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Detached Service.—In accordance with telegraphic instructions of June 23, from the General of the Army, Capt. John H. Page will proceed to Chicago, Ill., and report in person to Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, for temporary duty, at his Hdqrs (S. O. 112, June 25, D. D.)

Enlisted Men.—Recruit Lewis C. Moore (School Teacher), now at Fort Snelling, Minn., is assigned to Co. C, Fort Ellis, M. T., and will be sent to that post (S. O. 115, June 29, D. D.)

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Pinkney Lugenbeel.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. Wyllys Lyman, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Snelling, Minn., June 30, for the trial of 2d Lieut. Henry C. Johnson, U. S. A., retired (S. O. 113, June 27, D. D.)

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel A. McD. McCook.

Leave of Absence.—One month, Col. A. McD. McCook, Camp on White River, Colo. (S. O. 127, June 28, D. M.)

Dismissal of Lieut. Jacob.—1st Lieut. R. T. Jacob, Jr., 6th Infantry, was tried by General Court-martial in January last at Fort Hays, Kansas, under the following charge and specifications:

Charge—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." The specifications are ten in number, and some of them very lengthy. They consist principally of incurring indebtedness to various persons while an officer of the Army to the aggregate of \$4,800, more or less; having charges preferred against him founded on his conduct in contracting and failing to pay such indebtedness; making arrangements for paying for the purpose of averting trial upon such charges; not redeeming these pledges, etc. On some of these specifications he was found guilty, on others acquitted, but the Court find the accused "guilty under the charge, and sentence him to be dismissed the Service." General Pope, comdg. Dept. of the Missouri, approves the proceeding, findings, and sentence, and forwards the record for execution. The members of the Court recommended the accused to clemency in consequence of his previous good conduct, his present respectable military character, and because he had discharged a portion of his debts, amounting to \$2,300, thus carrying out the spirit of his agreement with his creditors.

The Judge-Advocate-General says in his summing up that "the actual and only military offence, of which in my opinion he has been convicted, is this—that having had charges preferred against him, on account of his state of indebtedness, he did, for the purpose of averting trial, make an assignment (on the faith of which the Department Commander was induced to suspend action upon the charges), to the adjutant of his regiment in trust to pay his creditors, of his pay accounts for five months, when in fact he had previously sold and transferred the said accounts for valuable considerations to other parties, and 'he well knew he had no claims upon said accounts, and no right so to assign the same.'"

"The conviction of the accused of this offence, as conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," is deemed to have been warranted by the evidence.

"Upon such a conviction the Articles of War make mandatory the sentence of dismissal, which was accordingly adjudged by the Court."

The sentence of the Court was forwarded by the General of the Army, April 14, to the Secretary of War, with the

recommendation that it be confirmed, and finally confirmed by the President, July 1, 1881.

7TH INFANTRY, Colonel John Gibbon.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. Daniel W. Benham, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Snelling, Minn., June 30, for the trial of 2d Lieut. Henry C. Johnson, U. S. A., retired (S. O. 113, June 27, D. D.)

Capt. Henry B. Freeman is detailed as a member G. C.-M. instituted by par. 4, S. O. 113, from Hdqrs Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 117, July 2, D. D.)

Recruiting Rendezvous.—A recruiting rendezvous will be established at Fort Snelling, Minn., for the purpose of making enlistments and re-enlistments for regiments serving in the Dept. of Dakota. All recruits enlisted at this rendezvous and not enlisted for a particular company and regiment, will be assigned by the Department Commander. No inducement will be held out to recruits to enlist for any particular company or regiment. 1st Lieut. Edward E. Hardin, Adjts., is detailed as Recruiting Officer, under this order, and will at once establish and take charge of the rendezvous (S. O. 112, June 25, D. D.)

8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.

G. C.-M. Service.—Major Wm. W. Sanders, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Snelling, Minn., June 30, for the trial of 2d Lieut. Henry C. Johnson, U. S. A., retired (S. O. 113, June 27, D. D.)

Capt. George M. Brayton, president; Capt. Charles Porter, 1st Lieuts. F. A. Whitney, Adjts., James W. Powell, members, and 2d Lieut. R. F. Ames, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at San Diego Bks. Cal., July 5 (S. O. 72, June 29, D. A.)

9TH INFANTRY, Colonel John H. King.

Change of Station.—So much of par. 7, S. O. 54, from Hdqrs Dept. of Platte, as requires Co. A to take post at Fort Sidney, Neb., is revoked. Upon the arrival of Co. E at Camp at Cheyenne Depot, Co. A will proceed by rail, without delay, to Rock Creek, W. T., thence march to Fort McKinney, W. T., and there take post. Par. 8, S. O. 54, from Hdqrs Dept. of Platte, requiring Co. F to take station at Fort Omaha, Neb., is revoked (S. O. 60, June 29, D. P.)

Leave of Absence.—Fifteen days, Col. John H. King, Fort Omaha, Neb. (S. O. 58, June 25, D. P.)

Court of Inquiry.—The Court of Inquiry, of which Col. John H. King, 9th Inf., is president, convened at Fort Omaha, Neb., pursuant to par. 1, S. O. 48, from Hdqrs Dept. of Platte, upon the demand of Corpl. Louis H. Rosenbach, Co. G, 9th Inf., and under the provisions of the 115th Article of War, to examine into and report upon the nature of the accusations and imputations, said to be contained in an endorsement of the Medical Director, Dept. of Platte, upon the application of complainant for appointment of Hospital Steward, U. S. A., reported the fact, that Corpl. Louis H. Rosenbach, Co. G, 9th Inf., had deserted the service of the United States; whereupon the Court adjourned *sine die*. The proceedings are approved, and the Court is dissolved (G. C.-M. O. 37, June 17, D. P.)

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.

Leave of Absence.—1st Lieut. Alured Larke, four months (S. O., July 8, W. D.)

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.

Detached Service.—Capt. Theo. Schwan is assigned to command a detachment of recruits for the 13th Inf., ordered to leave David's Island, N. Y. H., July 9, for Santa Fe, N. M. On completion of this duty Capt. Schwan will return to David's Island, N. Y. H. (Order 135, July 5, Rec. Depot, David's Island, N. Y. H.)

Leave of Absence.—One year, on Surg. certificate, with permission to go beyond sea, 1st Lieut. A. M. Raphael (S. O., July 5, W. D.)

To Join.—2d Lieut. William H. Wheeler, having reported in person at Hdqrs Dept. of Dakota, will proceed to join his station, Fort Custer, M. T. (S. O. 116, June 30, D. D.)

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

Change of Station.—1st Lieut. J. H. Hurst is relieved from duty at Whipple Bks. A. T., and will report in person to the C. O. Camp on Oak Creek, A. T., for assignment to the command (temporarily) of Co. K, 12th Inf.; relieving 1st Lieut. Frank West, 6th Cav. (S. O. 72, June 29, D. A.)

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. George S. Wilson is relieved from duty at Fort McDowell, A. T., and will report in person to the C. O. Whipple Bks. A. T., for temporary duty (S. O. 72, June 29, D. A.)

Leave of Absence.—One month and fifteen days, 2d Lieut. Guy Howard, Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 22, July 8, M. D. A.)

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. S. C. Mills, three months (S. O., July 8, W. D.)

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

To Join.—1st Lieut. B. H. Gilman was relieved from duty in the Signal Service and ordered to join his company (S. O., June 27, W. D.)

14TH INFANTRY, Col. Lewis C. Hunt.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. C. A. Johnson will accompany the detachment of recruits in charge of Capt. Schwan, 11th Inf., ordered to leave David's Island, N. Y. H., July 9, for Santa Fe, N. M., for the 13th Inf. Lieut. Johnson, after this duty, will return to David's Island, N. Y. H. (Order 135, July 5, Rec. Depot, David's Island, N. Y. H.)

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. Augustus H. Bainbridge, president; 1st Lieuts. Charles H. Warrens, Frank Taylor, 2d Lieuts. Richard T. Yeatman, Frederic S. Calhoun, William B. Reynolds, members, and 1st Lieut. Julius E. Quentin, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Hall, Idaho T., July 7 (S. O. 59, June 28, D. P.)

Enlisted Men.—Corpl. Frank Louis and Private Julius W. Edwards, Co. C, having reported at Hdqrs Dept. of Platte, in compliance with par. 1, S. O. 52, Fort Cameron, Utah, will return to their station, with permission to delay at Salt Lake City for three days (S. O. 60, June 29, D. P.)

15TH INFANTRY, Colonel George P. Buell.

Change of Station.—2d Lieut. W. F. Blauvelt, 15th Inf., will at once relieve 1st Lieut. W. H. Hugo, 9th Cav., of his duties as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. Fort Cummings, N. M. (S. O. 79, June 25, D. N. M.)

Leave of Absence.—Six months, with permission to go beyond sea, to take effect when his services can be spared by his Department Commander, 1st Lieut. W. O. Cory (S. O., July 6, W. D.)

To Join.—Lieut. J. A. Maney is to be relieved in command of, and as A. A. Q. M. Co. A, Indian Scouts, and will join his company for duty (S. O. 80, June 29, D. N. M.)

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel G. Pennypacker.

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. W. V. Richards, R. Q. M., is

detailed as J.-A. of G. C.-M. instituted at Fort McKavett, Tex., by par. 3, S. O. 59, from Hdqrs Dept. of Texas (S. O. 56, June 27, D. T.)

Relieved.—1st Lieut. W. H. Vinel, Adj't., is relieved as J.-A. of G. C.-M. instituted at Fort McKavett, Tex., by par. 3, S. O. 59, from Hdqrs Dept. of Texas (S. O. 56, June 27, D. T.).

Signal Duty.—Capt. William H. Clapp, now on leave, will report to Gen. Hazen for temporary duty (S. O., July 8, W. D.)

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. Cass Durham, member, and Capt. Ed. W. Smith, A. D. C., J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Snelling, Minn., June 30, for the trial of 2d Lieut. Henry C. Johnson, U. S. A., retired (S. O. 113, June 27, D. T.)

Capt. B. B. Kesler, member, G. C.-M. at San Diego Bks, Cal., July 5 (S. O. 72, June 29, D. A.)

Leave of Absence.—Ten days, 2d Lieut. Charles H. Cabanis, Jr. On the expiration of which he will report in person at Hdqrs Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 113, June 27, D. T.)

Relieved.—Capt. Jacob Kline is relieved from duty at Sioux City, Iowa, and will report in person at Hdqrs Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 117, July 2, D. D.)

20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Lieut. Cushman.—A G. C.-M. will convene at Fort Brown, Tex., on July 11, 1881, for the trial of 1st Lieut. Herbert Cushman, 20th Inf. Detail for the Court: Surg. J. C. G. Harper, Med. Dept., president; Capt. Lloyd Weston, A. A. Harbach, U. S. A., vice; W. S. McCahey, and C. O. Bradley, 20th Inf.; Capt. A. E. Millmore, Q. M. Dept.; Capt. A. G. Hennisee, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. T. W. Lord, H. Q. M., 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. W. H. Hamner, 20th Inf.; 2d Lieut. E. A. Ellis, 8th Cav., members, and 1st Lieut. J. B. Rodman, Adj't., 20th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 87, June 30, D. T.)

Leave of Absence.—Six months, to take effect when his services can be spared by his Post Commander, Capt. C. O. Bradley (S. O., July 6, W. D.)

31ST INFANTRY, Colonel H. A. Morrow.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. Charles H. Bonesteel will take charge of and conduct to San Francisco, Cal., unassigned recruit Amandus Luoker, 2d Inf., an insane soldier. It being absolutely necessary to keep the man isolated, the Q. M. Dept. will furnish cabin transportation for the insane man and necessary attendants. Upon his arrival at San Francisco, Lieut. Bonesteel will report to the Asst. Adj't.-Gen. Mil. Div. of Pacific (S. O. 85, June 14, D. C.)

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. Robert Fletcher, member, G. C.-M. at San Diego Bks, Cal., July 5 (S. O. 72, June 29, D. A.)

32ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.

Transferred.—2d Lieut. Henry C. Hodges, Jr., is transferred from Co. D to H (S. O., July 6, W. D.)

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.

Relieved.—Capt. J. W. Clous is relieved from duty as Acting Judge-Advocate of the Dept. of Texas (G. O. 19, July 1, D. T.)

Enlisted Men.—The C. O. of Fort Supply, I. T., will grant a furlough for two months to Private James Carver, Band 24th Inf., with permission to go beyond the limits of the Division (S. O. 128, June 29, D. M.)

25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Leave of Absence.—Twenty days, 2d Lieut. E. A. Edwards, with permission to leave the Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 113, June 27, D. T.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. J. C. Ord, further extended one month (S. O., July 6, W. D.)

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, July 2, 1881.

Colonel John W. Davidson, 2d Cavalry—Died June 26, 1881, at St. Paul, Minnesota.

Captain Joseph H. T. King, Assistant Surgeon—Resigned June 30, 1881.

1st Lieutenant J. Morehead Gore, 23d Infantry—Resigned June 30, 1881.

2d Lieutenant Harrison G. Otis, 4th Artillery—Resigned July 1, 1881.

In Arrest.—2d Lieut. Henry C. Johnson (retired), having reported in person at Hdqrs Dept. of Dakota, is placed in arrest. Lieut. Johnson has permission to live in the city of Saint Paul, which place is assigned as the limits of his arrest (S. O. 112, June 25, W. D.)

Board of Officers.—A Board of Officers will assemble at St. Paul, Minn., on July 11, for the inspection of sixty-seven cavalry horses to be purchased under contract with Mr. D. W. Woodmae. Detail for the Board: Major David S. Gordon, Capt. Edward J. Spaulding, and Capt. James N. Wheelan, 2d Cav. (S. O. 115, June 29, D. D.)

General Courts-Martial.—At Fort Hall, Idaho, T., July 7. Detail: Seven officers of the 14th Inf.

At Fort Snelling, Minn., June 30, for the trial of 2d Lieut. Henry C. Johnson, U. S. A. (retired). Detail: One officer each of the Pay Dept., 2d Cav., 8th Inf., 7th Inf., Ord. Dept., and two officers of the 18th Inf.

At Fort Brown, Tex., July 11, for the trial of 1st Lieut. Herbert Cushman, 20th Inf. For detail for the Court see 20th Infantry.

At Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., July 8. Detail: Seven officers of the 31st Art.

At Fort Monroe, Va., July 11. Detail: Four officers of the 3d Art.; three of the 5th Art.; two of the 2d Art., and one of the 1st Art.

At San Diego Bks, Cal., July 5. Detail: Five officers of the 8th Inf.; one of the 18th Inf., and one of the 21st Inf.

Special Inspectors Appointed.—Capt. F. M. Crandell, 24th Inf., at Fort Supply, I. T., on certain public property (S. O. 127, June 28, D. M.)

Capt. W. A. Thompson, 4th Cav., to inspect at Camp U. S. Troops, at Bent's Ranch, I. T., certain unserviceable clothing, camp and garrison equipment (S. O. 130, July 1, D. M.)

Major William M. Graham, 4th Art., at Fort Cauby, W. T., on certain ordnance and ordnance stores (S. O. 84, June 13, D. C.)

Capt. William F. Spurgin, 21st Inf., on certain subsistence stores at Camp Howard, I. T. Capt. Stephen G. Whipple, 1st Cav., on certain subsistence stores at Fort Klamath, Ore. (S. O. 85, June 14, D. C.)

Bread Ration.—The ration of bread of Bat. I, 2d Art., stationed at Fort McHenry, Md., is fixed at twenty-two ounces, from the 1st of July, until further orders (S. O. 116, July 7, D. E.)

Military Prisoners.—In the case of Private Walter F. Clyde, Co. D, 9th Cav., so much of the unexpired portion of the sentence as relates to confinement is remitted. The soldier will be restored to duty with his company (S. O. 129, June 30, D. M.)

The unexpired portion of the sentence in the case of Private William E. Badham, Co. B, 20th Inf., is remitted (S. O. 87, June 30, D. T.)

The unexpired portion of the sentence in the case of Private Patrick Sennett, Bat. D, 1st Art., is remitted (G. C.-M. O. 49, July 1, D. E.)

The Death of Gen. Canales.—On the receipt of information at the Headquarters Department of Texas of the death, June 28, of Gen. S. Canales, of the Mexican army, Gen. Augur promptly sent the following telegram to the Commander of the U. S. Troops at Fort Brown, Tex.:

"SAN ANTONIO, June 29, 1881.

"Referring to your telegram, reporting the death, yesterday, at five o'clock p. m., of Gen. Servando Canales, commanding a division of the Army of Mexico, the Major-General, by brevet, commanding the department, desires you to convey, to the proper military representative, his profound sentiments of regret at the decease of so distinguished a soldier—one conspicuous in contributing to the present state of quiet and good feeling, along the boundary of the two Republics.

"The general directs that you arrange, appropriately, for assisting at the funeral ceremonies; and, on the day thereof, that the national flag be placed at half-staff, and a salute of honor—thirteen guns—be fired at the moment a given signal shall have indicated the consignment of the body to its resting place.

"Please communicate to these headquarters the date of the funeral, to the end that, as an additional mark of honor and respect, the national flag may, on that day, be ordered at half-staff, at all the posts within this command.

"THOMAS M. VINCENT, Adjutant-General."

Mineral Oil for Quarters.—The Quartermaster-General, in a letter of June 13 says: Proposals are out for supplying mineral oil. No tanks will be procured at present. The oil is delivered in packages from shippers either in tin cans enclosed in wooden cases or in casks lined with glue. It is believed that, as a general rule, it will not pay to attempt to return these packages to manufacturers. When any post has received a supply of tin cans sufficient to furnish the means of filling the lamp fonts, no more tin cans will be sent to that post, but all subsequent supplies of oil will be shipped in casks, which are considerably less costly per gallon of oil than the tin cans. These cans will certainly last six months (and we send six months' supply at a shipment) even if out of doors. I think that they should be piled on timbers, racked up, and covered to protect them from rain, either by boards or by paulins. When empty at remote posts the best disposition of them will be to break them into kindling wood. At posts near the factories or refineries then it may be worth the cost of returning them to the factories, but I doubt it. Handling, recording, shipping, accounting for, and freight, will probably cost the Q. M. Department more than it will receive to carry to miscellaneous receipts in the Treasury, but I wish this to be carefully examined at the posts to which many of the cans are sent. The barrels should be placed where, in case of fire, the oil will not flow towards any building, wood pile, or hay stacks.

Target Practice Blanks.—The Quartermaster-General in letter of June 18 announces that the Ordnance Dept., under the provisions of G. O. No. 43, Hdqrs of the Army, A. G. O., 1881, being now charged with the duty of providing the necessary blanks for reports and records of target practice, all officers having on hand, and not used, any of the books heretofore supplied by the Quartermaster's Department for this purpose, will dispose of them as follows: The label bearing the words "Record Target Practice" will be removed, and the book will be transferred to the Return of Quartermaster's Stores as 2-quire blank books. They will be charged off the Clothing Returns, and will be taken up on the Return of Stores as "received from the Clothing Returns." After the transfer they will be issued and used as 2-quire blank books.

Sparks from Fort D. A. Russell.—Sergt. Lannan, Co. F, and Sergt. Brotherton, Co. B, 3d Cavalry, and thirteen privates arrived at this post from Fort Sanders on the 24th of June, and went into camp at Cheyenne depot. They will go with Lieut. Stever through the Yellowstone and Big Horn country via Fort McKinney.

A card party tendered by Col. Brackett to his niece, Miss Ada Brackett, on the 23d of June, was a grand success and highly enjoyed by all who participated. All of the officers and ladies of this post and Cheyenne depot were present.

The following are the promotions and appointments in the regiment since June 10:

Co. H, Private Wm. H. Schweiker to be corporal, vice Harrington, reduced, to date June 1, 1881.

Co. E, Private T. Hogan to be corporal, vice McNamara, reduced, to date June 10.

Co. M, Private T. J. O'Keefe to be corporal, vice Thompson, resigned, to date June 10, 1881.

Co. I, Corp. J. E. Redman to be sergeant, vice McBride, reduced, to date June 20, 1881.

Private F. Ashwell to be corporal, vice Redman, promoted, to date June 20, 1881.

Enlistments.—T. J. O'Keefe and Martin Koch having enlisted in the regiment are assigned to Co. M.

Sergt. W. A. Bills having re-enlisted in Co. K his rank is continued, to date from November 1, 1880.

Thos. Hearne having enlisted in the regiment is assigned to Co. F, and detailed on detached service with regimental band.

Resigned.—Sergt. W. S. Downey having tendered his resignation as a non-com. in Co. K the same is accepted, to date June 16, 1881.

"Frank," the sorrel racer, is sold.

Maj. De Russy, 4th Infantry, and Capt. J. B. Johnson, 3d Cavalry, came down from Fort Sanders on the 27th of June.

Programme of amusements for July 4, 1881, at Fort D. A. Russell.

Three mile race, around parade ground; "go as you please." First prize, \$7; second, \$5.

Sack race, seventy-five feet. \$3.

Male race, around parade ground. Three or four entries.

First prize, \$3; second, \$2.

Foot race, 100 yards. First prize, \$3; second, \$2.

Standing jump, \$2.

Running hop, step, and jump, \$2.

Wheelbarrow race, blindfolded, \$2.

Spoon race, seventy-five yards, \$1.

Base ball, five innings, \$10.

Horse race, one-half mile. First prize, \$7; second, \$3.

Reg.

G. O. 60, H. Q. A., July 8, 1881.

The following promotions and appointments made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and by the President alone, since the publication of General Orders No. 37, of April 20, 1881, and No. 53, of June 25, 1881, with lists of retirements and casualties since April 20, 1881, are announced. The promotions and appointments made by the President alone are designated by a star:

PROMOTIONS.

Adjutant-General's Dept.—*Lieut. Col. Robert Williams, to be colonel, July 1, 1881, vice Fry, retired; *Major Thomas M. Vincent, to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Williams, promoted.

Medical Dept.—*Major Thomas A. McFarlin, Surgeon, to be assistant medical purveyor, with the rank of colonel, April 13, 1881, vice Cooper, deceased; Capt. Justus M. Brown, Asst.-Surgeon, to be surgeon, with the rank of major, vice McFarlin, promoted.

Corps of Engineers.—*First Lieut. Edward Maguire, to be captain, June 14, 1881, vice Phillips, deceased; *1st Lieut. Frederick A. Mahan, to be captain, June 17, 1881, in accordance with section 1207 R. Statutes, having served 14 years continuously as lieutenant; *1st Lieut. Charles F. Powell, to be captain, June 17, 1881, in accordance with section 1207 R. S., having served 14 years continuously as lieutenant; *1st Lieut. Frederick A. Hinman, to be captain, June 17, 1881, in accordance with section 1207 R. S., having served 14 years continuously as lieutenant; *2d Lieut. James Lusk, to be first lieutenant, June 17, 1881, vice Powell, promoted; *2d Lieut. Frederick V. Abbot, to be first lieutenant, June 17, 1881, vice Mahan, promoted; *2d Lieut. Thomas L. Casey, Jr., to be first lieutenant, June 17, 1881, vice Powell, promoted; *2d Lieut. Theodore A. Bingham, to be first lieutenant, June 17, 1881, vice Hinman, promoted; *Additional 2d Lieut. Edward O. Brown, to be second lieutenant, June 14, 1881, vice Lusk, promoted.

Ordnance Dept.—*Lieut. Col. Julian McAllister, to be colonel, June 1, 1881, vice Hagner, retired from active service; *Major Adelbert R. Buffington, to be lieutenant-colonel, June 1, 1881, vice McAllister, promoted; Capt. John R. McGinness, to be major, June 1, 1881, vice Buffington, promoted; *1st Lieut. Daniel M. Taylor, to be captain, June 1st, 1881, vice McGinness, promoted.

2d Cavalry.—*Lieut. Col. John P. Hatch, of the 4th Cav., to be colonel, June 26, 1881, vice Davidson, deceased.

3d Cavalry.—*1st Lieut. Albert D. King, to be captain, June 26, 1881, vice Henry, promoted to the 9th Cavalry; 2d Lt. Francis H. Hardie, to be 1st lieutenant, Feb. 21, 1881, vice McCauley appointed assistant quartermaster; *2d Lieut. Geo. K. Hunter, to be first lieutenant, May 24, 1881, vice Paul resigned; *2d Lieut. F. Halverson French, to be first lieutenant, June 26, 1881, vice King promoted; *Additional 2d Lieut. Parker W. West, to be second lieutenant, June 26, 1881, vice French, promoted; *Additional 2d Lieut. Britton Davis, of the 5th Cav., to be second lieutenant, July 1st, 1881, vice Baxter resigned.

4th Cavalry.—*Major Geo. A. Forsyth, 9th Cav., to be lieutenant-colonel, June 26, 1881, vice Hatch, promoted.

6th Cavalry.—*2d Lieut. Geo. L. Scott to be first lieutenant, May 29, 1881, vice Winchester, deceased.

8th Cavalry.—1st Lt. Argalus G. Hennisee to be captain, March 16, 1881, vice Mahnkens, deceased; 2d Lt. Charles M. O'Connor to be first lieutenant, March 17, 1881, vice Ropes, appointed adjutant.

9th Cavalry.—*Capt. Guy V. Henry, of 3d Cav., to be major, June 26, 1881, vice Forsyth, promoted.

1st Artillery.—*Maj. Clermont L. Best to be lieutenant-col., March 15, 1881, vice Brannan, promoted; Capt. Lorenzo Loring, 3d Art., to be major, March 15, 1881, vice Best, promoted.

2d Artillery.—Second Lieut. Wright P. Edgerton to be first lieutenant, March 23, 1881, vice Hubbard, appointed assistant Q. M.

3d Artillery.—First Lieut. Frank W. Hess to be captain, March 15, 1881, vice Loring, promoted; Second Lieut. John R. Williams to be first lieutenant, March 15, 1881, vice Hess, promoted.

4th Artillery.—*Additional Second Lieut. Chas. L. Phillips to be 2d lieutenant, July 1, 1881, vice Otis, resigned.

5th Artillery.—First Lieut. Geo. W. Crabb to be captain, April 17, 1881, vice Keusel, deceased; Second Lieut. Wm. B. Homer to be first lieutenant, April 17, 1881, vice Crabb, promoted.

2d Infantry.—Second Lieut. Wm. J. Turner to be first lieutenant, May 8, 1881, vice Wolfe, deceased.

3d Infantry.—Capt. Wm. H. Jordan, from 9th Inf., to be major, May 19, 1881, vice Chipman, promoted.

4th Infantry.—Maj. Edwin C. Mason, of 21st Inf., to be lieutenant-colonel, May 19, 1881, vice Hunt, promoted.

7th Infantry.—Maj. Henry L. Chipman, of 3d Inf., to be lieutenant-colonel, May 19, 1881, vice Gilbert, promoted; Second Lieut. Edward E. Hardin to be first lieutenant, March 4, 1881, being the adjutant.

9th Infantry.—First Lieut. Alpheus H. Bowman to be captain, May 19, 1881, vice Jordan, promoted; Second Lieut. John A. Baldwin to be first lieutenant, May 19, 1881, vice Bowman, promoted; *Second Lieut. Edgar B. Robertson to be first lieutenant, June 15, 1881, vice Norris, resigned; *Additional Second Lieut. Walter R. Stoll to be second lieutenant, June 15, 1881, vice Robertson, promoted.

14th Infantry.—Lieut.-Col. Lewis C. Hunt, of 4th Inf., to be colonel, May 19, 1881, vice Smith, retired.

17th Infantry.—Lieut.-Col. Chas. C. Gilbert, of 7th Inf., to be colonel, May 19, 1881, vice Crittenden, retired; First Lieut. Chas. H. Greene to be captain, May 19, 1881, vice Pearson, promoted; Second Lieut. Wm. A. Mann to be first lieutenant, May 19, 1881, vice Greene, promoted.

20th Infantry.—*Second Lieut. Herbert S. Foster to be first lieutenant, June 4, 1881, vice Rousseau, dismissed.

21st Infantry.—Capt. Edward P. Pearson, of 17th Inf., to be major, May 19, 1881, vice Mason, promoted.

22d Infantry.—*Second Lieut. Alfred C. Sharpe to be first lieutenant, June 3, 1881, vice Gore, resigned; *Additional Second Lieut. John H. Willis to be second lieutenant, June 30, 1881, vice Sharpe, promoted.

APPOINTMENTS.

Adjutant-General's Department.—*Capt. Wm. G. Mitchell, 5th Inf., to be Major and Asst. Adj't.-Gen., July 1, 1881, vice Vincent, promoted.

To be Post Chaplains.—Chas. M. Blake, 1st post chaplain May 20, 1881, v. Nash, resigned May 14, 1878; John B. McCleery, of Kansas, May 20, 1881, vice Tuttle, deceased.

RETIRED.

Col. Peter V. Hagner, Ord. Dept., June 1, 1881, having served over 40 years; Col. John E. Smith, 14th Inf., May 19, 1881, being over 62 years of age; Col. Thomas L. Crittenden, 17th Inf., May 19, 1881, being over 62 years of age; Col. Jas. B. Fry, Asst. Adj't.-Gen., July 1, 1881, having served over 30 years.

CASUALTIES.

(as heretofore announced, including those published below.)

Insane Soldier.—The C. O. Fort Snelling, Minn., will send to the Government Asylum for the Insane in the District of Columbia, Private James A. Shettle, Co. H, pronounced insane after proper medical examination (S. O. 101, June 11, D. D.).

SOME PERSONAL ITEMS.

COMMANDER H. E. MULLAN and wife, who sailed from San Francisco on the 19th of April, reached Yokohama, Japan, on May 10. By direction of Rear-Admiral Oltz, Commander Mullan proceeded the following day to Kobe, Japan, at which port he relieved Commander Johnson of the command of the U. S. steamer *Ashuelot* on the 16th of May.

LIEUT. FRANK THORP, U. S. A., with his wife, is spending a part of his leave of absence at Pigeon Cove, Mass.

REAR-ADMIRAL J. R. M. MULLANT, U. S. N., is at the Lake Mohunk Mountain House, Ulster Co., N. Y., at which place he expects to remain for a month. From there he intends to go to the U. S. Hotel, Saratoga Springs, and the West End Hotel, Long Branch, for a short time, after which he will finish the season at Bryn Mawr, near Philadelphia.

GEN. I. N. PALMER, U. S. Army, is to summer at Newport, R. I.

LIEUT. W. H. EVERETT, U. S. Army, is in the Adirondacks at "Paul Smiths," Franklin Co., N. Y.

MAJOR E. M. BAKER, 2d Cavalry, was tried by General Court-martial at Fort Custer, Montana Territory, for "drunkenness on duty," and sentenced to be dismissed the Service. The President on the 30th of June confirmed the sentence, but mitigated it to "suspension from rank and one-half pay for the period of six months," in consideration of the long and valuable services of the accused, and the recommendation of the members of the court, concurred in by the General of the Army.

BVT. BRIG.-GEN. LEWIS CAMS HUNT, recently promoted to colonel 14th Infantry, relieved from general recruiting service, in consequence of promotion, is spending a few days of "authorized delay to join station," in Washington, D. C. The General is quite as young looking and apparently in better health, more active and vigorous than at any time in the six or eight years preceding the breaking out of the Rebellion. He is one who deserves good fortune.

OBADIAH LEECH, a veteran of the war of 1812, died at Jamaica, L. I., July 5.

GEN. HANCOCK sent the following to Gen. Sherman: "I trust that the result of the assault upon the President to-day may not have fatal consequences, and that in the interest of the country the act may be shown to be that of a madman."

SENATOR HOAR says of the President: "He comes rightfully by the great qualities which he possesses, descending from simple, honest old Puritan stock, his ancestors living in Middlesex County, and serving in the war of 1775 at the first call from Concord. God grant that this precious life, this brave soul, this great and instructive brain, may be spared this country for some time to come. God grant that he may have the strength and courage which he has already shown as he lies on his bed."

RICHARD HAMILTON died at his residence in Camden, N. J., July 6, aged forty-six years. He served in the U. S. Navy during the war and was one of the fourteen men who volunteered, on the night of Oct. 27, 1864, to blow up the rebel ram *Albatross*, then lying at Plymouth, N. C. They sunk the ram, but the explosion almost destroyed their own boat. Some of them were drowned, and Lieut. Cushing and others, among whom was Hamilton, were taken prisoners. They were conveyed to Salisbury, where Hamilton's health was undermined.

MARSHAL MACMAHON is writing a history of his presidency.

GENERAL GORDON is in great luck in his speculations of late. It is reported that Governor Colquitt, of Georgia, has cleared \$70,000 as his share of the profits in the sale of a coal mine in which he and General Gordon were interested.

Those who have met Mrs. Senator Van Wyck at Washington or Omaha would have been astonished at seeing that cultured lady with a huge plow behind her and a gray old nag in front of her—starting out on a buck-board alone for a seven mile drive across the country, to which sight the people of Nebraska city were treated last week.

COL. D. W. FLAGLER, U. S. A., the popular commandant of the Rock Island Arsenal, was at the Grand Pacific, Chicago, July 1.

PASSING through Chicago on last Saturday, July 2, the following Army officers were registered: Major J. J. Upham, 5th Cavalry, from Fort Niobrara, and Dr. J. P. Wright, Surgeon at the Fort Leavenworth Military Prison, at the Palmer House; Capt. J. M. Kelley, 10th Cavalry, at the Leeward Hotel; Capt. George T. Olmsted, Jr., and family, at the Fremont House.

WEST POINT was, on Wednesday, July 6, the scene of a brilliant marriage, the high contracting parties being Miss S. C. Wheeler, daughter of Professor J. B. Wheeler, U. S. A., and Lieut. Jas. G. Warren, of the Corps of Engineers, a graduate of this year. Professor Forsyth, of the Academy, was the officiating clergyman. The department and post were fully represented, and the marriage occurring, as it did, at a station where there are so many distinguished officers, was an unusually attractive spectacle.

JOSEPH B. HOBSON, of West Union, Iowa, an ex-lieutenant of the U. S. Navy, was found dead in his room, at the Nicollet House, at St. Paul, July 2. There were strong indications that he had died from the effects of a too powerful sleeping potion. Mr. Hobson resigned from the Navy, October 10, 1880. He was a native of Pennsylvania, entered the Naval Academy July 25, 1865, graduated in 1869; on the *Sabine* 1869-70; with the Pacific fleet 1870-2; promoted ensign in 1870, master 1872. On special service on the *Despatch* 1873-4; on the *Ossipee*, North Atlantic Station, 1875 to 1877; commissioned lieutenant in 1876. At the time of his resignation he was under suspension.

GEN. LONGSTREET in a reported interview on June 25th with a correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, says of Gen. Grant: "Nearly all of Gen. Grant's military ability is in his sublime control of himself. Ninety-nine officers out of every hundred in the Army would probably pass a better theoretical examination than Grant, but when the blood begins to run, or there is a man wanted for an emergency, Grant would be head and shoulders above them all. The excitement of battle seems to cool rather than excite him. He is a great practical soldier."

JUNE 29 and 30 last proved a sad day for the inmates of the National Home for disabled volunteer soldiers, at Dayton, Ohio, as witness the following death notices:

Woodburn—At the National Home for D. V. S., near Dayton, Ohio, June 29, 1881, Paul Woodburn, aged 59 years, late of Co. K, 143d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Hoff—At the National Home for D. V. S., near Dayton, Ohio, on June 29, 1881, George Hoff, aged 74 years, late of Co. A, 4th Regiment Ohio Volunteers. Cause of death, uremia.

Slaughter—At the National Home for D. V. S., near Dayton, Ohio, on June 30, 1881, James A. Slaughter, aged 43 years, late of Co. G, 2d Regiment Kentucky Volunteers. Cause of death, pneumonia.

Smith—At the National Home for D. V. S., near Dayton, Ohio, on June 29, 1881, John A. Smith, aged 67 years, late of Co. C, 47th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. Cause of death, cancer.

Kelly—At the National Home for D. V. S., near Dayton, Ohio, on June 29, 1881, Henry J. Kelly, aged 63 years, late of Co. G, 130th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. Cause of death, heart dilatation.

THE Vallejo Evening Chronicle, of June 25, gives an account of a pigeon shooting match, which took place at Mare Island, June 24. The score was: Lieut. J. D. Adams, U. S. N., shot at six, killed five, and missed one; Lieut. C. S. Richman, U. S. N., shot at six, killed six, and missed none; P. B. Cooke shot at six, killed four, and missed two; Lieut. T. B. M. Mason, U. S. N., shot at five, killed two, and missed three. Lieut. Richman seemed to scorn the use of the second barrel, dropping his gun to position instantly after using the first shot. George S. Gregson was umpire and scorer.

Mrs. GEN. CROOK and her cousins, the Misses Dailey, left Omaha for the east June 30, Mrs. Crook to pass the summer in Virginia. A brilliant party was given at Omaha on Wednesday evening out of compliment to the Misses Dailey.

DR. ORR, U. S. A., in his report of surgical cases treated in the U. S. A., from 1865 to 1871, says that "wounds of the liver are often followed by recovery than is generally supposed," and mentions at length 4 cases of gunshot wounds of the liver having a successful issue, one of them reported upon by Asst. Surg. W. E. Whitehead, U. S. A.; one by J. Jacobus McKee, Surgeon, U. S. A.; one by Asst. Surg. Frederick Hassig, and one by Asst. Surg. J. H. Patzki, U. S. A.

TAX DAYTON (Ohio) Democrat, of July 4, says: Last Saturday afternoon, as a soldier named James McGuire road from the official bulletin at the Soldiers' Home the announcement that an attempt had been made to assassinate the President, he expressed his rejoicing at the fact. The grieved patriots standing by were enraged at this and rushed at him in a body. They would probably have killed him had not the man been secured and hurried to the guard-house by the Police. As soon as Gov. Patrick heard of the affair he ordered his uniform to be stripped from him and a suit of citizen's clothes put upon him. He was then summarily expelled from the Home by the following order of Gen. Patrick:

NATIONAL SOLDIERS' HOME.

General Order No. 31.

For gross and flagrant violation of the fifth article of war, in declaring in the most public manner, on reading from the official bulletin board of the Home notice of the attempted assassination of the President of the United States, July 2, 1881, "Good! Another Yankee gone! No cross-firing this time," James McGuire, late Company F, 19th Indiana Volunteers, and Company G, 12th Indiana Cavalry, is hereby summarily expelled from the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers. By order of

GEN. M. R. PATRICK, Governor.

M. J. CAMPBELL, Post Adjutant.

THE Cheyenne Leader of June 30, says: Lieut. C. R. Noyes, 9th Infantry, is in the city with his father, Mr. H. S. Noyes, of Boston.... Gen. McCook, colonel commanding 6th Infantry at White river, was an east bound passenger on Sunday. He was en route from White river to Washington.... Major J. W. Wham, paymaster at Fort Sanders, passed through Tuesday on his way to Denver. The major is a prominent director of the North Park and Vandalia Mining Company.... Three non-commissioned officers and twelve men of the 3d Cavalry from Fort Sanders have reached Cheyenne depot, to go out with the north Wyoming exploring expedition. They are fine looking soldiers and will do good service.... Major Sniffen, the paymaster who will soon take the place of Major Towar, at Fort Russell, is a New Yorker by birth, and was appointed from that State on the 3d of March, 1877. His was private secretary for President Grant during the latter portion of his incumbency.... The 4th of July celebration at Fort Laramie promises to be a very interesting and successful affair. The programme includes horse, scrub, tub, foot, hurdle, sack, wheelbarrow, three-legged, and go-as-you-please, races. Also a parade and fireworks. The following are the committees: Judges for exercises on parade—Col. Hart, Lieut. Brown, Lieut. Eaton, Dr. Marston. Judges for horse and mule races—Col. Kellogg, Capt. Hayes, Capt. Woodson, Capt. Angur, Lieut. Seton, Lieut. Welborn. Committee of arrangements for exercises on parade, including fireworks—Dr. Carvallo, Capt. Bubbs, Lieut. Hall, Lieut. Swift, Mr. London.... With the arrival of the express at Omaha over the Union Pacific from the west Wednesday, came Captain Carpenter, U. S. Army,

having three prisoners from Salt Lake. The soldiers, who were shackled and bound, were on their way to the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Their offence was desertion.... Capt. Edwin Pollock's company E, 9th Infantry, will soon take post at Cheyenne depot, it being now en route from Fort Robinson. Capt. Pollock himself has until a short time past been on duty as acting assistant inspecting general of the District of New Mexico, where he earned a most enviable reputation as a faithful and careful officer. Before that time he had been on duty in this department, and had rendered good services in the construction of military posts.... Major Towar and his family left Fort Russell yesterday afternoon for Fort Omaha, Neb. He has acted as paymaster at Forts Russell and Sanders for two years past, and in that time has made for himself hosts of friends. It is not too much to say that he is considered one of the most efficient members of the pay department. There is a great deal of work to do at department headquarters, and on that account he was sent where he would be able to do the most good.

THE Vancouver Independent of June 23, says: Lieut. C. W. Rowell, Adjutant 2d Infantry, left for his station at Fort Cour d'Alene on Monday.... A new steamboat built on Klamath Lake has been named after Capt. Stephen G. Whipple, 1st Cavalry. Lieut. F. J. Patten, 21st Infantry, on Tuesday returned from the Wood river mining country of Idaho, having completed his mission there.... Lieut. C. H. Bonesteel, 21st Infantry, left on the last San Francisco steamer, in charge of an insane man of the 2d Infantry, en route to the asylum at Napa, Cal.... It is not improbable that a transfer will be effected between Major Edward P. Pearson, 21st Infantry, and Major William H. Jordan, which will bring the latter to this post as Major of the 21st.... The detachment of recruits for the 2d Infantry, which has been at Vancouver Barracks during the winter and spring, are under orders to go forward to their companies, starting tomorrow, under charge of Lieut. A. R. Egbert, 2d Infantry. Those destined for Camp Spokane will be met at Sprague Station, N. P. R., by an officer, who will conduct them thence. Those destined for Fort Colville will reach their destination via Fort Cour d'Alene, where they will be placed in charge of another officer.... Col. E. C. Mason and family will leave Vancouver Barracks on Saturday, sailing on Monday's steamer for San Francisco, en route to his station at Fort Sanders, Wyoming Territory. It is with many feelings of regret that Vancouver people bid them God speed on their journey, as their long residence at this post has made them acquaintances who value them for friendship's sake, as well as many kind deeds that will not be forgotten. In and out of Army circles Col. Mason has made none but friends while stationed on this coast.

DR. H. P. STEARNS, who early in the war was Medical Director upon the staff of Gen. Grant, and was substantially in charge of the United States general hospital at Nashville, Tenn., writes to the Hartford (Conn.) Courant as follows:

As any information which may give some hope of recovery in the case of the President will be welcome to everybody, I beg to present the following more favorable statistics concerning wounds of the liver gathered from the "Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion." One hundred and seventy-three cases of gun-shot wounds in which the liver was implicated are on record. These cases may be divided into two groups—the first comprising 59 cases which were uncomplicated, the second 114 cases, all of which were more or less complicated with injuries to other parts, such as lesions of blood-vessels, hepatic ducts, stomach, diaphragm, kidneys, ribs, and vertebrae. It appears that in 25 cases of the first group the result was favorable—i. e., 42 per cent. recovered, while in the remainder the wounds proved fatal. Of the second group 37 recovered, equaling 32 per cent., while 74 died, and the result was not certainly known in the remaining three cases. It would therefore appear that the prospect of recovery from wounds of the liver, even when complicated with injuries to other parts or organs, is quite considerable. The extent of injury, however, in any case would be of great importance in estimating the probabilities of recovery. This would almost sure to be larger where the shot is fired at short range, as in the case of the President, and it would probably be much less where a pistol is used instead of a musket. The primary danger from wounds of the liver and other abdominal organs arises from shock and hemorrhage, and secondary danger from suppuration, and in the case of the liver from hepatic abscess.

JAMES M. LAKE HENRY, a graduate of West Point, of the class of 1844, died at Washington, July 4. Henry was always an eccentric character, and at the Military Academy he was called Crazy Henry. He had varied and elegant tastes, being something of an artist, and he had the most delicate musical taste. On graduating he was assigned as brevet 2d lieutenant to the 7th Infantry, then serving in Florida. He was promoted 2d lieutenant in the 2d Infantry in 1846, and in 1848 he was transferred to the 4th Infantry. He served during the latter part of the Mexican war as aide-de-camp to Gen. Marshall. He resigned from the Army in 1852, and from 1852 to 1861 held the position of assistant examiner and examiner of patents in the Patent Office. He was a man of exceedingly courteous bearing, and although he had been a great invalid and sufferer for some years he was cheerful and companionable up to the time of his death. Something more than twenty years since he married Miss Kate Kearney, of Prince George's County, Maryland, who, with several children, survive him. His funeral took place Wednesday from his late residence on F street, near 21st, and was attended by a large concourse of his civilian and military friends.

At the request of the crews of the Trenton, Nipsic, and Galena, the account of the Decoration Day ceremonies of this year at Villefranche, Sar-Mer, contained in No. 26 of the Trenton Herald, and recently noticed very fully in the Journal—has been published in handsome pamphlet form with the title "America's Decoration Day in the South of France."

THE Government Printing Office has just issued the annual report for the year ending June 30, 1881, of the Operations of the Engineer Department of the District of Columbia, under the direction of Maj. W. J. Twining and Lieut. R. L. Hoxie and F. V. Greene, of the Corps of Engineers. It is a bulky volume, with numerous plates, and contains very interesting matter.

SOCIETY at Portsmouth, in England, has been amazed by the issuing of the following order by Admiral Foley: "In future if a dockyard officer sees a naval officer playing lawn tennis on the green, who is, in his opinion, improperly or insufficiently dressed, it is my directions that he report to me, and I will communicate with the captain of the *Excellent* or the commander-in-chief on the subject."

A HALIFAX despatch of July 5 says: A grand sham fight, in honor of the visit of the Governor-General, came off on the Commons to-day, and was witnessed from the citadel by an immense concourse of people. All the regular troops in the garrison, consisting of Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, the 19th regiment, and the 101st regiment, took part, together with a battery from the Naval Brigade, and the local forces of militia. Everything passed off successfully. After the sham fight the whole force was reviewed by Gen. Sir Patrick McDougall and the Governor-General, who was dressed in plain clothes. The men made a fine appearance, and the marching was very good. At the exhibition, which was opened last night, there was a very large assemblage. Among other persons present were Admiral McClintock and party, Admiral Haillages (French) and staff, Capt. Meade, U. S. N.; Gen. McDougall and staff, and the Hon. Mr. Caron, Minister of Militia.

THE "History of Sleeper's 10th Massachusetts Battery," by J. D. Billings, of Cambridgeport, Mass., is in press and will shortly be issued. An excellent steel portrait of Maj. Gen. Hancock, and a steel engraving of Maj. J. Henry Sleeper, the organizer and first commander of the battery, and portraits of other commissioned officers, appear in the volume.

FAR to the westward, in the Territory of Wyoming, is the lonesome frontier post of Fort Laramie, now in command of Gen. Merritt, of the 5th U. S. Cavalry, who, despite his native modesty, so commended himself to "the powers that be" by his judgment and bravery that, though but 25 years of age, he was put in command of all the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac, and proved himself equal to the emergencies of those trying days. Some ten years since he led to the altar Miss Warner, one of the accomplished daughters of Cincinnati, and his many friends far and near, being mindful of the coming tenth anniversary, took advantage of it to make the occasion a joyful one, and to relieve the frontier post of its wearisomeness. Due preparation was made and the night of the eventful day was gay in social festivity. Presents—fin, of course—were numerous and well chosen, not only for use, but for ornament, all appropriate and all tasteful. The most notable was that given by a former war comrade. A flour sifter was made to subserve the purpose of contrasting the past with the present in his life. Artistically printed upon its side was a harvest scene, emblematic of these days of peace, and above were arranged five forks, as a reminder of that fearful battle in which his valor was so conspicuous. Attached thereto was a card with the inscription: "Past—Five Forks, Virginia, April 1, 1865; War and Bloodshed. Fort Laramie, Wyoming, June 13, 1881; Peace and Happiness. Gen. and Mrs. Merritt." The wedding entertainment was elegant, and by no means deficient in the elegancies and luxuries of refined life. The music was furnished by the regimental band, under the leadership of Bandmaster J. F. O. Smith.—*Correspondence of the Cleveland Herald.*

IN the case of Capt. Geo. A. Ames, 10th Cavalry, tried by General Court-martial in Texas, under charges of disobedience of orders, in violation of 21st Article of War, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War, and sentenced to be dismissed, the President, on June 30, 1881, mitigated the sentence to suspension from rank for six months, with forfeiture of one-half pay and confinement to the limits of the post where his company may be stationed for the same period. This is the sixth time that Capt. A. has been tried by Court-martial.

GUSTAV VON ALVENSLEBEN, the distinguished German General, is dead.

MAJOR EDWARD BALB, 7th Cavalry, and wife, were at the Merchants Hotel, St. Paul, Minn., July 2.

THE following letter, written nearly seventeen years ago by Dr. Gatling to Colonel John Coburn, Headquarters, 2d Brigade, 3d Division, 20th Corps, near Atlanta, will serve to show the trials under which military inventors labor, and may also encourage some of those who still lack proper recognition to hope for eventual success:

INDIANAPOLIS, August 26, 1864.

COL. JOHN COBURN: Your favor of the 7th came duly to hand. I would have answered the same ere this had I not waited to make arrangements to send you a gun. As soon as I received your letter, I called to see Captain Wilson, the quartermaster at this place, and told him that I had a gun at Cincinnati which is mounted for field service, with its equipments all complete, that I would send you if he or the Government would pay freight on the same, a bill of storage charges on the same amounting to some \$25, and that you and the men under you could have the use of the gun free of charge. He took the matter under consideration, promising to see Gen. Carrington on the subject. Thus matters remained for some ten or more days, and a few days ago I called to see him, when he informed me that Gen. Carrington had declined to receive and forward the gun for the reason that the gun had not been adopted by the War Department. The gun has been adopted by the Navy Department, and some fifteen guns have been placed on steamboats on James River, all of which guns were ordered by General Butler, and he cut red tape to the extent of taking from said

boats one or more of the guns and using them on the rebels most effectually in front of his army (an account of which you may have seen in the papers). General Ripley, of the ordnance office, and Mr. Stanton have, strange to say, opposed the use of the guns in the Army. There is no doubt of its being the most death-dealing implement of war ever invented, and I sincerely regret I have been thus deprived from getting the gun into the Army as well as the Navy, and especially do I regret that I am thus debarred from sending you a gun.

I must say that Mr. Stanton and the ordnance officers at Washington do not represent the power and energies of the people of the Nation. I have spent a good deal of time and money in the invention without, as yet, receiving any return. Had the Government helped me and ordered largely of the guns, the effective strength of our armies in the field, I verily believe, might have been doubled and many more victories won.

General T. A. Morris and many Army officers think each gun equal to a regiment of men, and it only takes from three to five men to use the gun.

I made the following proposition to Governor Morton more than a year ago, viz.: That he might make, under my patent, free of charge, all the guns he chose to make for the use of Indiana troops in the field; and had he done so, and had a gun or two furnished each of our regiments in the field, nothing but victory would have crowned their efforts. I feel very grateful to you for the interest you have taken in my invention, and hope it may be yet in your power to aid me in introducing the same.

I am, very truly, your friend,

R. J. GATLING.

COL. B. AYCRIGG, LL.D., of Passaic, N. J., writes a letter to the *Recorder and Covenant*, which contains some interesting reminiscences of events that occurred in the war of 1812-15, in connection with the memorable duel between the *Chesapeake* and the *Shannon*, and the claim of England to the "right of search," under which it was estimated that that country had forcibly taken from American merchant vessels about 2,000 seamen, claimed as British subjects. Of the "saucy John Adams" he tells a good story:

She was hailed one night from a British sloop-of-war, and her name demanded. "John Adams." "Where from?" "The United States." "Lie to and I will send an officer on board." She did lie to, and the Commodore ordered her to be prepared for action, but in the dark. Mr. Nichols then explained that each cannon has a battle lantern which can be covered by a tarpaulin, so that no light is visible.

When the officer came on board he was shown into the cabin, when he demanded the ship's papers. The Commodore said: "Steward look for the papers in that drawer." The one spoken to, having been instructed, turned the charts over while preparations were going on outside, until the officer becoming impatient demanded that the papers should be produced more expeditiously.

The Commodore then looking at the "Steward," said: "Sergeant, there is no use looking for the papers in that drawer; they are not there." And then turning to the officer, said: "You can tell your commander that if he wants my papers, I will send them on board by my cannon." "Am I not on board a merchant vessel?" "No! you are on board a Navy vessel." "I beg pardon. I was under an error," etc.

As they left the cabin, for the officer to return to the sloop-of-war, the Commodore ordered the battle lanterns to be raised, and showed a battery that could soon sink the vessel of the one who demanded the papers. Then there were certain complimentary matters that need not be related.

This claim of the "right of search," which caused the war of 1812-15, has never been formally abandoned, but has never been formally claimed since that war.

GEN. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, who has purchased a fine residence in Washington, is so constantly interviewed about Jeff Davis's book that he wishes he had never been born.

A FINE portrait of Gen. N. P. Banks as Speaker of the House in the 34th Congress, has been added to the gallery of ex-Speakers' portraits.

COUNT VICTOR ANDRASSY and several other young Austrian noblemen, who are travelling through Colorado and New Mexico, were handsomely entertained lately by Gen. Hatch's staff at Santa Fe, New Mexico.

ALL Army chaplains are invited to the reunion at Chattanooga, on the 5th and 6th of August.

THE Soldiers' and Sailors' Association of Southwestern Michigan will camp at Diamond Lake, near Cassopolis, Mich., on the 24th, 25th and 26th of August.

GEN. IGNATIEFF, the new Russian Prime Minister, entered the army when seventeen years of age and gained rapid promotion. In 1860 he made a very favorable treaty with the Chinese, obtaining a large grant of territory, and for this service was raised to the rank of General when only 28 years old.

No foreign minister has ever been more popular in this country than Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister. His successor is Hon. Mr. West, a brother of Lord de La Warr, a bachelor of handsome presence, 54 years of age, fond of society and liberal in hospitality. He is now Minister at Madrid.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD and the members of his family, Col. Rockwell and his family, General and Mrs. Swaim, and Secretaries Lincoln, Hunt, Windom and James, and their wives were to have visited Concord, Mass., on Monday next, July 11th, at the invitation of Senator Hoar.

GEN. POPE, Maj. W. McK. Dunn, of his staff, and ex-Secretary Ramsey were in Chicago recently.

No. 9 of the Second Series of "Personal Narratives of Events in the War of the Rebellion," issued by the Rhode Island Soldiers and Sailors' Historical Society, contains many interesting "Personal Experiences of the Chancellorsville Campaign," by Horatio Rogers, who was Colonel of the 2d Rhode Island Volunteers.

A GENERAL Court-martial met at Fort Snelling, June 30 for the trial of 21 Lieut. Henry C. Johnson, U. S. A., retired, Major Rucker, of the Pay Department, being the President, and Capt. E. W. Smith, 18th Infantry, A. D. C. to Gen. Terry, the Judge-Advocate of the Court. The result of the trial has not yet been made public.

THE San Francisco *Report* of June 25 says: Commander Kempff sailed for China last Thursday, to take command of

the *Alert*, as did Chief Engineer Butterworth and Assistant Engineer Leitch, to join the Asiatic squadron.... The next four weeks Mare Island will be very gay, as numerous courtesies are to be extended to the officers of the *Wachusett* and *Pensacola*.... Major Keeler, after attending the Court-martial at San Diego, will spend several weeks at Paso Robles.... Rear-Admiral Selfridge and Mrs. Selfridge passed Omaha yesterday and will arrive in this city next Tuesday.... The *Pensacola* band will play on Mare Island Wednesday and Saturday afternoons while in port.... Lieut. White and Capt. Porter, of the 8th Infantry, have gone to San Diego to attend a Court-martial for the trial of enlisted men. Major Keeler, Judge-Advocate of the Division, went on the same errand, leaving here on the 22d inst.... The ball given to the *Pensacola* officers on Friday evening of last week, by Commodore and Mrs. Phelps, was of course an unequivocal success—that is to say, it was worthy of the present regime at the Mare Island Navy-yard. The court-room was, for the nonce, the ball-room. The guests were received by Mrs. Commodore Phelps and her daughters, Mrs. Lieutenant Mason and Mrs. Lieutenant Adams, whose hospitality was cordially supported by all the officers and ladies of the yard. The brilliant toilets and glittering uniforms appeared to fine advantage, and the scene, as the dancers kept time to the music of the *Pensacola's* band, was something to be long and pleasantly remembered. It was not the biggest ball of the season, but many of the guests pronounced it the best.

MR. JAMES E. TAYLOR, of Frank Leslie's, has just completed for the Headquarters of the Army a water color sketch of the Grand Review in Washington of May, 1865, which receives the highest commendation of all who have seen it. In a letter to Mr. Taylor Gen. Sherman says: "I am more than pleased with it. As to details surely you have given us a portrait of Pennsylvania Avenue as it then was, so that we easily recognize every house; these are somewhat changed now by the Corcoran Building on the corner of 15th and the avenue, but Owens' and Willard's are still landmarks. The troops are well massed by battalions, and all the figures of officers and men in the ranks have action—the crowd on the street also are well exhibited—only less compact than they seemed to me in looking back as I reached the point of turning, viz., corner of 15th and Pennsylvania Avenue. The sky, dust and atmosphere all have real merit, and the lights and shadows of the trees evince great artistic skill. All the officers of my staff, and Mr. Lincoln, Secretary of War, have seen the picture this morning, and we all agree that it is historically and artistically one of the best in my office. I really desire to encourage honest merit, and am glad to know that you are engaged on a picture of Sheridan at or before the Five Forks. In my memory I retain many a picture which must perish with me—see my Memoirs, Vol. I, pages 323 and 324—the passage by night of the Big Black by Frank Blair's Corps, Grant and I sitting on a log; also the passage of the gunboat fleet and transports of the batteries at Vicksburg, April 16, 1863, see pages 317 and 318. If at some leisure moment you can block out such a picture I would give you details."

MRS. DR. COMSTOCK, of Middleborough, Mass., has a life-size portrait of Commodore Whipple, who fired the first gun on the ocean in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Comstock has also framed the original "general order" signed by John Adams, Benjamin Franklin and one other person. She has the letter of congratulation that Commodore Whipple received from Washington soon after his engagement with the enemy. She has, among other relics taken from the enemy, a table and a lady's work box and writing case combined.

THE N. Y. *Herald* publishes a long story of a reported disagreement between Dr. D. W. Bliss, who has control of the surgical treatment of President Garfield, and Col. J. D. Baxter, of the Medical Department of the Army. Dr. Baxter was absent at the time of the shooting. On his return, he went to the White House when the following scene occurred, according to the *Herald*, as "described by an eye witness":

Dr. Baxter said: "I will now go in with you and see the President." "What for?" queried Dr. Bliss. "Why, I am the family physician," replied Dr. Baxter, in apparent surprise. "And how did you find that out, pray?" asked Dr. Bliss. "I don't understand what you mean," replied Dr. Baxter, hotly. "Explain yourself." "I mean," was Dr. Bliss's answer, "that you are always sneaking around trying to prescribe to some official. Now, you want to steal this case from me—thaw's your game." "Sir!" said Dr. Baxter, advancing toward him. "That's the exact fact," interrupted Dr. Bliss. "You are always seeking to prescribe for those in authority—any one who will help you lobby your schemes through Congress." "You lie when you say that," replied Dr. Baxter. "I am the family physician of Mr. Garfield." Dr. Bliss came forward as if he would strike Dr. Baxter, but Dr. Bliss's son intervened, and catching Dr. Baxter by the coat said in a high tone of voice: "I have got something to say about this. This is my affair, father." Dr. Baxter made reply that this was not the place for such a scene, and taking up his hat retired from the room and left the Executive Mansion. That afternoon Dr. Bliss addressed a letter to Surgeon-General Wales, of the Navy, and sent a letter containing practically the same thing to the Surgeon-General of Marine Hospitals, Dr. Hamilton, and to Drs. Lincoln, Townsend, Patterson, Norris, Gunnell and Purvis. The note sent was as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 3, 1881.

DEAR DOCTOR: At the request of the President I write to advise you that his symptoms are at present so favorable as to render unnecessary any further consultation until some change in his condition shall seem to warrant it. Thanking you most cordially for your kind attention and skilful advice, and for which the President and family are deeply grateful, I remain, yours respectfully,

D. W. BLISS.

Of Surgeon-General Wales the *Herald* says: "Surgeon-General Wales, of the Navy, with the rank of commodore, holds a position corresponding to that of Surgeon-General Barnes, which officer has been retained by Dr. Bliss at the White House. Dr. Wales was the gentleman who last evening located the bullet, which greatly aided those in attendance

their line of treatment of the patient. Indeed, the physicians with whom I conversed this evening all unite in eulogizing Dr. Wales and the professional skill he displayed throughout."

With reference to this matter Gen. Sherman is reported as saying: "Both of them are more or less right in my judgment. Both Bliss and Baxter are impetuous and hot-headed. It was a quarrel that had to be settled right on the spot, and it was, and well settled too. There were too many doctors anyhow. The sympathy for the President caused a large number of physicians to flock to the White House on hearing of the shooting. Why, you could have had a brigade of them," continued the veteran, with a smile, "and all because of sympathy. Sunday afternoon, at the suggestion of friends of the President, the number was reduced to four, and at his request Dr. Bliss, an experienced surgeon, took charge. I know the utmost harmony prevails among them. The selection is an excellent one and the detail is a good one."

Capt. and Brevet Major A. S. Burt, 9th U. S. Infantry, recruiting officer at Chicago, on hearing of the shooting of President Garfield, telegraphed to Gen. Swain at Washington as follows: "Recall Capt. Drury's wound through liver received at Gordon's Mills before Chickamauga. He took the chances and is here in good health." Major Burt explains that Capt. Drury originated the phrase "I will take that chance," and as Gen. Garfield was familiar with the circumstances in that case it is supposed that his remark to Dr. Bliss was in recollection of Capt. Drury's wound, it being a singular fact that the latter's wound was almost a counterpart of the President's, the ball penetrating and destroying part of the liver, in spite of which the Captain is now living, hale and hearty.

GEN. BEAUREGARD claims to have originated the cable system for street railroads. He brought a suit against the San Francisco Company, and it was compromised by the agreement of defendants not to extend their use of it away from the Pacific coast. It is stated that the Chicago companies will pay him a royalty for the use of the system in that city.

A Tucson despatch says: Zwickendorfer's powder house, containing two car-loads of English gun-cotton and tonite powder, exploded at 11 o'clock, Jan. 29. All the windows in the city were broken, doors were burst in, and crockery stocks demolished. The concussion broke a lamp in a house, and set it on fire. About \$100,000 worth of property was destroyed. On Sunday morning the Alta Chemical Works, at Clark's Landing, Alameda County, Cal., blew up. Owing to the peculiar character of the powder, the explosion made little noise. Prof. Monnier, manager of the works; his son, and Engineer Anderson were all badly burned, but no lives were lost. About 1,800 pounds of the compound went off with a hiss or puff.

LIEUT. J. M. T. Pastello, 5th Infantry, of Fort Keogh, on his way to Standing Rock, escorting Indians who are driving their ponies across the country. He will return about the first of August.

An interesting relic of the Revolutionary War was recently found among some effects in the old Pelletreau homestead at Southampton, Suffolk County, L. I. It was a letter by Gen. Nathaniel Greene to Col. Josiah Smith, which reads as follows:

CAMP AT BROOKLAND, August 9, 1776.

To Col. Josiah Smith, Long Island:

SIR: Inclosed is a resolution of the Provincial Congress ordering you to join my brigade. Immediately on the receipt of this you'll march the troops under your command immediately to the camp. You will make all possible expedition, as the enemy have embarked part, if not all, of the troops on Staten Island and are making dispositions as if they intended to land here. You'll send out scouts and parties to get intelligence. If the enemy should make their landing good on any part of the Island and hear of your coming, they may send out a party to intercept your march. Keep good front flank and rear guards to prevent being surprised.

NATHANIEL GREENE.

THE Supreme Court of Rhode Island has ordered a new trial, with a change of venue, in the case of the will of Gen. John Alfred Hazzard, who bequeathed a large amount of property, valued at \$250,000 to the Newport (R. I.) Hospital. The general's widow claims that the will was made when he was under restraint and undue influence.

CORRESPONDENTS of the Washington press advocate the opening of the grounds of the Soldiers' Home to the public on Sundays.

THE ex-Khedive is weary of Naples, and will shortly remove to Rome.

MR. JAY STONE has been appointed Stenographer to Secretary of War Lincoln. He was for eight years Chief Clerk of the Judge-Advocate's Office, at Gen. Terry's headquarters, at St. Paul, during which time he reported most of the important Court-martial in the Dept. of Dakota, organized for the trial of commissioned officers. In 1877 Gen. Terry appointed him stenographer to the memorable commission appointed by the President to treat with "Sitting Bull," and he accompanied the commission to Fort Walsh, Northwest Territory. Since May, 1880, he has been on special duty in the office of the Secretary of War.

THE papers in noticing the death of a Captain Eardie, of Baltimore, style him "the last survivor of the Dartmoor Prison massacre." This is a mistake. A correspondent writes the JOURNAL: "Henry Thompson, past ninety years old, and one of the survivors, lives in Philadelphia. Until within a few years he was an active man and served during the late war, as well as in the war of 1812, the war with the Barbary States, and the Mexican war. Now, however, he is mentally and physically a wreck. So that any attempt to interview him would be useless, as well as being an annoyance to the

persons who are taking care of him; for this reason I withhold his address."

A PERMANENT organization of the Reynolds's Memorial Fund was effected at Philadelphia, July 1, ex-Gov. Curtin being elected president, and Mr. J. G. Rosengarten, secretary and treasurer. A resolution was adopted that the Executive Committee secure additional subscriptions, to effect a contract with a skilled artist, and to arrange with the Commissioners of Fairmount Park in the selection of the site; also that the committee in charge of the Meade Memorial confer with the Reynolds Executive Committee to the end that the statues of both distinguished heroes should conform in size and style as much as possible, and that companion sites should be selected.

THE Chronicle of the 20th has an elaborate account of the marriage of 1st Lieut. H. L. Haskell, 12th Infantry, Aide-de-Camp to Gen. Wilcox, to Miss May Fourgeaud, daughter of Dr. V. J. Fourgeaud, of San Francisco. The ceremony was performed on Wednesday of last week by Rev. Dr. Beers, at the Grand Hotel, in presence of a large company of the elite of the city. The Captain and his bride will arrive in Prescott sometime in August. We do not feel responsible, in any way, for this state of affairs. We warned the Captain that if he didn't cease these frequent trips to the bay something serious would happen.—*Arizona Miner*, June 24.

THE following Army officers were registered at the A. G. office, Washington, during the week ending July 7, 1881: Brev. Major E. B. Grimes, Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A., at the Ebbitt House, present by authority from Headquarters Division of the Atlantic; Brev. Brig. Gen. George P. Buell, Colonel 16th Infantry, at Ebbitt House on sick leave; Brev. Major T. J. Gregg, Captain 2d Cavalry, on leave from Pittsburg, Pa.; Capt. J. D. Stevenson, 8th Cavalry, at Soldier's Home, entering upon duty as Secretary and Treasurer at Soldier's Home; 1st Lieut. E. L. Zalinski, 5th Artillery, on route for station; Capt. O. E. Michaelis, Ordnance Department, at 1728 Pennsylvania avenue, under orders to report to Chief Signal officer; 1st Lieut. John L. Clem, 24th Infantry, at Ebbitt House, on vacation from Galesburg University, Wisconsin; Brev. Brig. Gen. Lewis C. Hunt, Colonel 14th Infantry, at Col. Casey's, K street, from recruiting service, authorized to delay joining regiment, present for two or three days; 2d Lieut. W. S. Howard, 2d Artillery, at Ebbitt House, rejoining station.

THE following officers of the Army and Navy were reported in New York City during the past week: Colonel J. R. Brooke, 3d U. S. Infantry; Capt. F. W. Benteen, 7th U. S. Cavalry; Capt. George Shorkley, 15th U. S. Infantry; Capt. John E. Greer, Ordnance Dept.; Lieut. E. A. Edwards, 25th U. S. Infantry; Colonel L. C. Hunt, 14th U. S. Infantry; Colonel G. P. Buell, 15th U. S. Infantry; Capt. E. P. McCrea, U. S. N.; Lieut. Col. Roger Jones, Inspector General's Dept., U. S. A.; Col. E. B. Babbitt, U. S. A.; Rear Admiral Alexander Murray, U. S. N.; Gen. J. Vogdes, U. S. A.

CAPT. H. S. S. WATKIN, Royal Artillery, the inventor of the Watkin range-finder, has been appointed assistant superintendent of the British Gunpowder Factory.

M. DE LESSERS succeeds the late Admiral La Roncière Le Noury as President of the French Geographical Society.

THE death of a soldier who had carried a bullet in his brain for sixty-five years was reported recently. The wound was received at the battle of Waterloo. The bullet entered at the right eye, destroying it, of course, and traversing the brain, lodged in the back and lower part of the head. After the outer wound was closed he suffered no special inconvenience from the presence of the bullet, although always when turning himself in bed, he could feel that the ball dropped into a different position. He was unusually healthy and he died of old age.

A STOREKEEPER at Qu'Appelle writes to the Winnipeg (Manitoba) Free Press: "We are daily feeling trouble concerning Sitting Bull. To-day he called at my store for sugar. It was given him, but he remained in the place, refusing to go until I had given him something to eat. Subsequently I was compelled to hustle the noble red man out of the place, as they had repudiated their contract about leaving. When I returned from dinner there was a rush about the shop, and I thought they meant mischief, but they quieted down. I have to carry a revolver in my pocket all the time. I was up to Sitting Bull's camp the other evening and saw a rather good-looking white girl with them. She is a captive. They captured her when she was young, so she has grown up in their habits. She is married to an Indian and speaks English fluently."

A ST. PAUL despatch of July 5 says: "Henry Villard, of New York; William Endicott, Jr., and Richard Fay, of Boston; J. B. Montgomery and H. W. Corbett, of Portland, Oregon; Gen. Jas. B. Fry, U. S. Army; Lieut.-Comdr. H. H. Goringe, U. S. Navy; Lewis Roberts, of Tarrytown, N. Y., and D. C. Miles, of Massachusetts, left St. Paul this afternoon for a tour of inspection of their new possessions in the northwest."

THE hearing of arguments in the case of Paymaster Stevenson, U. S. N., were set down for Saturday, but the attempted assassination of the President in the morning, of course, interrupted all such plans. The final arguments were heard on Tuesday, however, before the Examining Board. Mr. Simons, of the Department of Justice, led off for the Government, and was followed by Col. Robert G. Ingersoll for Paymaster Stevenson. The arguments were then given to the Examining Board.

THOMAS LARKIN, a drummer in the last war with England in 1812, and a Government pensioner, died in Lynn, Mass., recently, in his eightieth year.

THE NAVY.

JAMES A. GARFIELD, President and Comdr-in-Chief.

WILLIAM H. HUNT, Secretary of the Navy.

JOHN W. HOWE, Chief Clerk.

DAVID D. PORTER, Admiral of the Navy.

STEPHEN C. ROWAN, Vice-Admiral of the Navy.

Chiefs of Bureaus.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE—Commander Montgomery Sillard, chief; (with relative rank of Commodore)

Commander Alex. H. McCormick, assistant.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING—Commodore Earl English, chief; Lieut. Comdr. P. B. Lamberton, assistant.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION—Commodore (relative rank) William D. Whiting, chief.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS—Rear Admiral Edward T. Nichols, chief; Commander Geo. C. Remy, assistant.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY—Surgeon-General Philip S. Wales, chief (with relative rank of Commodore); Surgeon Adrian Hudson, assistant.

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING—Paymaster-General George F. Cutter, chief (with relative rank of Commodore); Paymaster C. P. Thompson, assistant.

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING—Engineer-in-Chief William H. Shock, chief (with relative rank of Commodore); Chief Engineer H. W. Fitch, assistant.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR—Chief Naval Constructor John W. Easby, chief (with relative rank of Commodore).

Office of the JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL—Colonel William B. Remy, Marine Corps, Judge Advocate-General.

SIGNAL OFFICE—Commodore Clark H. Wells, chief.

HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE—Captain J. C. P. de Krantz, Chief Hydrographer, in charge.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY—Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, supt.

NAVAL ASYLUM, PHILADELPHIA—Rear-Admiral D. McN. Fairfax, governor.

NAVAL ACADEMY—Rear-Adm. C. R. P. Rodgers, superintendent.

FLAG OFFICERS AFLOAT.

NORTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral R. H. Wymar.

SOUTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral Jas. H. Spotts.

EUROPEAN STATION—Rear-Admiral John C. Howell.

PACIFIC STATION—Rear-Admiral Geo. B. Balch.

ASIATIC STATION—Rear-Admiral J. M. B. Clitz.

COMMANDANTS NAVY-YARDS AND STATIONS.

Commodore John C. Benumot, Portsmouth, N. H.

Commodore George M. Ransom, Boston, Mass.

Commodore George H. Cooper, New York.

Commodore Edw. Simpson, League Island, Penn.

Commodore Thomas Tatison, Washington, D. C.

Commodore Aaron K. Hughes, Norfolk, Va.

Commodore Stephen P. Quackenbush, Pensacola, Fla.

Commodore Thos. S. Phelps, Mare Island.

Commodore Wm. E. Hopkins, Naval Station, New London, Ct.

Captain J. E. Joutet, Nav. Sta., Ft. Royal, P. O. Beaufort, S. C.

COMMANDANT MARINE CORPS.

Colonel Commandant, Charles G. McCawley.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

Iron-clads are indicated by a star (*); a. s. stands for Asiatic station; e. s., European station; n. a. s., North Atlantic station; p. s., Pacific station; s. a. s., South Atlantic station; s. s., special service.

Cruisers.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns (p. s.), Commander Edgar C. Meriman. Arrived at Panama, June 4, and expected to sail on June 11 for Acapulco, on the way to San Francisco.

ALASKA, 3d rate, 13 guns (p. s.), Capt. George E. Belknap. At Callao, June 9.

From Captain George E. Belknap to the Secretary of the Navy:

U. S. STEAMER ALASKA,

CALLAO BAY, PERU, June 9, 1881.

SIR: I have the honor to report that affairs continue quiet here and without notable change.

The *Lackawanna*, Capt. J. H. Gillis, U. S. N., commanding, was at Juan Fernandez Island May 5, en route to the Marquesas and other islands.

On the 6th instant, this vessel and the *Omsard*, dressed ship in participation with the Italian men-of-war in the bay in celebrating the anniversary of the unity of Italy. This ship also fired a salute of twenty-one guns at twelve o'clock noon.

The Chilean naval force here was reinforced on the 7th instant by the arrival of the iron-clad frigate *Blanca Encalada*.

The English flagship is expected to arrive on the 12th instant.

Capt. Belknap forwards to the Navy Department a report from Lieut.-Comdr. Thos. L. Nelson, dated Callao, June 9, as follows:

"I regret having to report that John Murphy, captain foretop, was this morning, while crossing topgallant yards and hoisting sails to a bowline, thrown from the foretop sail yard and into the water, striking in his fall an iron railing in the lower part of the foretop, thereby, as far as ascertained, receiving a fracture of the forearm, some slight injuries about the neck, and breaking some ribs. Murphy was on the quarter of the yard where the topgallant studding sail booms were tried up before laying out to loose the top-sail, and it appears that the heel of the starboard boom struck him in the head and knocked him off the yard."

"I have to report in this connection the gallant conduct of Joseph H. Davis, coxswain; George W. Harris, quartermaster gunner, and A. J. Anderson, 1st class boy, all of whom jumped overboard in support of Murphy, who was stunned by the fall, in the water until a boat could be brought to the rescue."

ALERT, 3d rate, (a. s.) 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. L. Huntington. Left Port Lloyd, Bouai Islands, May 3, on a surveying cruise.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. George H. Wadleigh. Arrived at St. Johns, N. F., June 24, eight days from Hampton Roads, most of which was under steam, on account of light and variable winds. Took in a supply of anthracite coal, and was to take in about 60 tons on deck, in order to have enough to carry the ship to Hammerfest, if anything should prevent from getting coal in Iceland. Commander Wadleigh had not been able to obtain a pilot for Iceland, as communication between that country and St. Johns is exceedingly limited, and nothing is known there regarding that coast. The engines required slight repairs which would be made by the ship's force. Expected to sail June 29. Two American fishing schooners are in port.

ARHUELLOT, 3d rate, 6 guns (a. s.), Comdr. H. E. Mullan. Left Nagasaki, Japan, May 12, and arrived at Kobe on the 14th. Commander H. E. Mullan relieved Commander M. L. Johnson on May 16.

CONSTELLATION, sails, 10 guns, Commander F. V. McNair. Sailed for Buzzard's Bay, June 21, from Cape Henry.

CONSTITUTION, 3d rate, sails, 18 guns (s. a.), Comdr. E. M. Shepard. Left Newport, July 7, for a short cruise in the bay for the purpose of exercising the boys, the great

majority of whom are new recruits. The post office address of this ship remains the same (Newport).

DALE, 4th rate, sails, Comdr. P. F. Harrington. Cruising in the Chesapeake. At Fort Monroe, June 23.

DEPATON, 4th rate, 4 guns (s. s.), Commander Chas. McGregor. At Washington.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander James O'Kane. At Lisbon, June 16.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails 12 guns (s. s.), Comdr. Henry Glass. Alaska.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns (n. s. s.), Comdr. G. B. White. Left Norfolk, July 6, for New London.

LAOKAWANNA, 2d rate, 11 guns (p. s.), Capt. James H. Gibbs. To leave Valparaiso for San Francisco, via Honolulu.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns (n. s. s.), Comdr. Francis M. Buncie. Arrived at Montevideo, March 31.

MAYFLOWER, 4th rate, Lieut.-Comdr. John Schouler. At Chester, July 5.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns (s. s. lakes), Comdr. Albert Kautz. Arrived at Cleveland, July 2, on the way to Erie. In consequence of the sad intelligence received, concluded to remain until further orders from the Department.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 40 guns, Capt. Ralph Chandler. Apprentice ship. At Newport.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns (s. s.), Comdr. Chas. S. Cotton. At Yokohama, June 10. To remain for the present. Flying flag of Rear-Admiral Clitz.

NIPAO, 3d rate, (s. s.) 6 guns, Comdr. C. M. Schoonmaker. Left London, June 4, on a cruise north as far as Stockholm, and will return to the Mediterranean in September. Goes to Christiania, Antwerp, and Copenhagen.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers (s. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. F. M. Green. Left Yokohama, May 18, arrived at Kobe on the 21st, and at Nagasaki the 24th. Would leave shortly for Shanghai, on duty connected with the determination of longitudes.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 22 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. W. P. McCann. Arrived at Mare Island Navy-yard, June 6.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander A. S. Crowninshield. Training ship. Anchored at Newport July 6, en route for the eastward.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns (s. s.), Capt. John G. Walker. Arrived at Boston, June 29.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns (e. s.), Comdr. Silas Casey, Jr. At New York. Put in dock June 28.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. John W. Philip. Surveying on the Mexican and Central American coasts. At Acapulco, May 13.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. s.), Capt. A. E. K. Benham. Left Yokohama, May 29, arrived at Nagasaki June 2, and entered the dock the next day.

Rear-Admiral Clitz reports, under date of May 28, at Yokohama, as follows:

"Whilst firing a salute from the flagship *Richmond*, on the departure of the Rear-Admiral commanding French naval force in China and Japan seas, who had visited the ship officially, a premature explosion of the charge in the starboard breech-loading howitzer occurred on reloading it after it had been fired once. Angus McLuslin, armorer, had just inserted the charge when it exploded, shattering his left arm so as to necessitate immediate amputation near the shoulder. The powder man, Ephraim Trout, landsman, standing near the gun, at the time of the explosion, had his face blown full of powder, seriously injuring one eye. Gunner T. B. Watkins, who was firing the piece, received trifling injury from flying powder grains. The two men who were seriously injured were at once transferred to the United States Naval Hospital on shore, and at latest accounts were doing well."

RODGERS, Lieut. Robert M. Berry. Left San Francisco, June 16, for the Arctic regions.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. H. C. Taylor. Training ship. Has left Newport. Will visit New Bedford, Marion, Falmouth, Hyannis, Chatham, Plymouth, Newburyport, and Portsmouth, N. H., and arrive at Bar Harbor by Aug. 1.

Commander H. C. Taylor reports from Coaster's Harbor Island, June 27, the conduct of Wm. Sadler, captain of top, on board the *Saratoga*, in rescuing from drowning Frank Gallagher, 2d class boy.

Gallagher was at work under the bow of the vessel, on June 25, when he fell overboard, and being unable to swim, was in much danger, when Sadler jumped immediately overboard after him, succeeded in supporting him until picked up by a boat from the ship. The vessel was at anchor at the time, and the case was not one of extreme peril for the rescuer, but the boy would most certainly have drowned but for this timely aid, and Commander Taylor submits that the courage, skill, and presence of mind displayed by Sadler are worthy of commendation.

SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns (f. s. s.), Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. At Montevideo, Uruguay.

SPEEDWELL, 4th rate, Comdr. A. G. Kellogg. Arrived at Washington, June 25, from a trip East.

STANDISH (s. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. S. H. Baker. Practice ship for cadet engineers. Arrived at Wilmington, June 25.

St. MARY's, sails, 8 guns, Captain Henry Erben. N. Y. School ship. Under orders of State authorities. At Lisbon, about June 20.

While on her recent cruise a very sad accident happened to the schoolship *St. Mary's* which cast a gloom over the crew from which they have not yet recovered. On June 3, three boys were sitting on the ropes running from the bows to the dolphin striker, although orders had been issued the day before that none of the crew should go outside of the rigging. Suddenly a heavy sea submerged them and one of the boys named Riley lost his hold and was carried away. The accident was at once discovered. The life buoy was dropped close to him as he passed the stern of the vessel, and the life boat was immediately lowered, but when it reached the buoy it was found that Riley had failed to catch hold of it. The crew were compelled to give him up and reluctantly resumed their course. Riley was not a strong boy and was unable to withstand the heavy sea. His more robust companions who were sitting on the ropes with him experienced no more serious mishap than a good drenching.

—N. Y. Evening Telegram.

SWATARA, 3d rate, (s. s.) 8 guns, Commander W. T. Sampson. At Shanghai, June 10. To remain for the present.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 2 howitzers (s. s.), Comdr. Augustus G. Kellogg. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., undergoing repairs.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 23 guns (f. s. n. s.), Capt. E. P. McCrea. At New York. Repairs on boilers and engines completed at New York July 2. Arrived on the 6th at New London.

TICONDEROGA, 2d rate, 9 guns (s. s.), Comdr. Bartlett J. Cronwell. Sailed from the Mare Island Navy-yard, March 29, for New York, via Cape Horn.

TRENTON, 3d rate, 11 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain Francis M. Ramsay. Arrived at Marseilles, June 10.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns (n. s. s.), Captain Richard W. Meade. Arrived at Halifax, June 26. All well.

WACHUSSETT, 3d rate, 7 guns (s. s.), Comdr. Edw. F. Lull. At San Francisco.

WYOMING, 3d rate, 7 guns (s. s.), Capt. J. E. Jonett. Arrived at Port Royal, July 3.

YANTIO, 3d rate, 4 guns (s. s.), Commander Edwin T. Woodward. Returned to Key West, June 30, from Campeche. Is now on her way to New York.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

ALARM*, torpedo ram, Mallery propeller (s. s.), Lieut. Robert M. G. Brown. On experimental service. New York. Still getting ready for trial up the Hudson.

COLORADO, 1st rate, 30 guns, Capt. D. B. Harmany. Receiving ship, New York.

FORTUNE, 4th rate, 2 guns (s. s.), Pilot George Glass. Norfolk, Va.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Joseph Fyffe. Receiving ship, Norfolk.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 22 guns, Capt. Wm. P. McCann. Receiving ship, Mare Island.

INTREPID, torpedo ram, (s. s.), Lieut. Francis H. Delano. New York.

MONTAUK*, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. George M. Book. Washington, D. C.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 2d rate, sails, 15 guns, Capt. P. C. Johnson. Navy-yard, Norfolk. Preparing to be sent to Coaster's Island Harbor.

ONWARD, 4th rate, 3 guns (p. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. Thomas M. Gardner. Store ship. At Callao, Peru.

PASSAIO*, 4th rate, 2 guns, Comdr. Jas. D. Graham. Receiving ship, Washington.

PAWNEE, 3d rate, sails, (n. s. s.), Mate Jos. Reid. Hospital ship, Port Royal, S. C.

PHLOX, 4th rate (s. s.), Mate B. G. Perry. Naval Academy, Annapolis.

PILGRIM, 4th rate (s. s.), Pilot B. F. Chadwick. Service tug at League Island.

SNOWDROP, 4th rate (s. s.), Pilot F. Reynolds. Service tug at Norfolk yard.

St. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Jos. N. Miller. Receiving ship, Boston.

WYANDOTT*, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. Conway H. Arnold. Washington.

The iron-clad *Ajias*, Lt.-Comdr. Chas. F. Schmitz; *Catskill*, Lt. Jos. Marthon; *Lehigh*, Lieut.-Comdr. Geo. R. Durand; *Mahopac*, Lieut. James A. Chesley; *Manhattan*, Lieut.-Comdr. C. M. Anthony, are laid up at City Point, Va.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS

A new life-saving appliance has been recently invented by Mr. Sherwell of Portsmouth, England, which may prove of wide-spread utility. The invention is designed to serve the double object of a bell buoy, indicating the presence of a dangerous shoal, and a refuge for shipwrecked mariners to swim to when it would be impossible for a life boat to reach them. It is represented as a flat-bottomed, bell-mounted vessel, on which is erected an octagonal dome capable of accommodating a ship's crew, access to which is gained by means of ladders fitted to the gunwale. Mr. Sherwell is the maker of several buoys, and his new invention has been highly approved by the expert and naval authorities to whom it was submitted. As such a contrivance can be moored at well-known and the most dangerous shoals where many vessels have foundered and many more may be expected to founder, its simplicity, accessibility to drowning seamen and its effectiveness as a warning will commend it for use on other besides the English coasts.

The Norfolk *Landmark*, of July 2, says: The force in the Steam Engineering Department was increased yesterday. Passed Assistant Surgeon C. G. Herndon reported yesterday for duty on the *Franklin*. A board composed of Naval Constructor T. E. Webb, Lieut. T. T. Wood, and the foremen of shipwrights, joiners, and blacksmiths, was engaged yesterday in examining apprentices in the Construction, Yards and Docks, and Navigation Departments. Twelve caulkers, four shipwrights, and four boat builders were called in the Construction Department yesterday morning. The Provisions and Clothing Department was engaged yesterday in issuing stores to the *Kearsarge*. We regret to learn that Passed Assistant Engineer William Rowbotham, now in charge of the Steam Engineering Department, is to be detached from the yard at his own request, and ordered to duty in Philadelphia. He will probably leave on Tuesday.

The *Morning Star*, Providence, R. I., of July 2, says: Capt. Hammond, assisted by Officer Freeborn, arrested, Thursday, in Fall River, four deserters from the naval ships in our harbor and brought them to this city. One of them was on board the New York steamer, about to work his passage to New York.

From the Asiatic squadron Admiral Clitz reports that the *Micado* visited Yokosaka by water May 18, returned to Yokohama on the 19th, and again on the 25th, returning the same day. Upon each embarkation he was saluted by all the men-of-war in port with 21 guns; the ships were dressed and the yards manned. The same ceremonies were observed on his return. On May 19 Rear-Admiral Clitz called on the U. S. Minister and on all foreign ministers in Tokio, which calls were returned. When the explosion occurred on the *Richmond*, the *Monocacy* fired the salute, and the matter was explained to the French commander, who afterwards sent an officer on several occasions to express his regret and inquire after the health of the injured. On June 4 Rear-Admiral Clitz called on the Governor of Kanagawa, and also the Belgian minister, both of whom returned the visit. On the 6th Vice-Admiral Lessofsky, of the Russian navy, arrived at Yokohama in his flagship the *Europa*. He was received by the Japanese authorities and escorted to quarters provided for him in Tokio. Rear-Admiral Clitz saluted his flag with 15 guns, which was returned. Health of squadron continues good. Affairs in China and Japan quiet.

The U. S. Fish Commission steamer *Fish Hawk*, Lieut. Z. L. Tanner commanding, has sailed for Wood's Hole, Mass.

The Norfolk *Landmark*, of July 6, say: The *Kearsarge* left the yard yesterday morning for New London. She will stop on her way at New York for a draft of men. The regular semi-annual examination of the apprentices in the Steam Engineering Department took place yesterday. The workmen of the yard this summer are not getting off an hour earlier on Saturdays as was the custom last year. The letter to the corresponding secretary of the Workmen's Association states that the practice is in vogue at League

Island yard, and Commodore Hughes will doubtless be waited on this week and requested to grant the privilege.

The Secretary of the Navy, on July 6, wrote to Capt. S. B. Luce, commanding the Apprentice Training Squadron, as follows: "Your communication of July 4 has been received. The order given by you to the Apprentice Training Squadron, directing the non-observance of the 4th of July as a holiday and day of rejoicing, meets the unqualified approval of the department. The department takes the opportunity of commending you for this considerate and timely tribute to the Chief Magistrate of the Nation in his critical condition."

NAVY GAZETTE

ORDERED.

JULY 5.—Commander Montgomery Sicard, Lieutenant Edwin Longnecker, Master Boynton Leach, Midshipman Wm. S. Benson and Cadet Engineer Benjamin C. Bryan, to examination for promotion.

Lieutenant Arthur H. Fletcher and Passed Assistant Engineers Theophilus Cook, Levi T. Safford and John J. Bissett, to appear before the Retiring Board.

JULY 7.—Lieutenant Wm. B. Newman, to temporary duty in the Navigation Department at the Navy-yard, New York.

Master W. H. H. Southerland, to the Hydrographic Office on the 21st of July.

Chief Engineer Edward D. Robie, to the Navy-yard, Boston, on the 20th of July.

Gunner Chas. B. Magruder, to the Navy-yard, Pensacola, Florida.

JULY 8.—Commander H. F. Picking, as Inspector of the 1st Light-house District on the 1st of August.

DETACHED.

JULY 5.—Commander A. S. Crowninshield, from the command of the training ship *Portsmouth*, and ordered to obey orders of the 29th of June to report as member of the Advisory Board.

Lieutenant-Commander Wm. B. Hoff, from special duty at Washington, and ordered to command the training ship *Portsmouth*.

Assistant Paymaster Joseph T. Addicks has reported his return home, having been detached from the Asiatic Station, on the 30th of April last, and has been ordered to settle accounts.

JULY 7.—Chief Engineer James W. King, from the Navy-yard, Boston, on the 20th of July, and granted three months' leave, with permission to leave the United States.

JULY 8.—Captain J. S. Skerrett, as Inspector of the 1st Light-house District on the 1st of August, and to be ready for sea service.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Captain Thomas S. Fillebrown for one month from July 15.

To Lieutenant C. E. Colahan, attached to the Navy-yard League Island, for one month from July 11.

To Lieutenant C. W. Ruschenberger, attached to the receiving ship *St. Louis*, for one month from July 19.

To Chief Engineer R. M. Bartleman, on duty at Philadelphia for thirty days from July 7.

To Captain Joseph Fyffe, commanding the receiving ship *Franklin* for one month from July 15.

To Commander A. H. McCormick, attached to the Bureau of Ordnance, for one month from July 12.

To Captain Milton Haxton, attached to the Navy-yard, Boston, for one month from July 12.

To Lieutenant-Commander Charles H. Block, attached to the Hydrographic Office, for one month from July 11.

To Chief Engineer Edwin Fithian for six weeks from July 23, with permission to leave the United States.

To Chaplain D. H. Tribon, attached to the Navy-yard, Boston, for one month from July 19.

To Passed Assistant Engineer T. J. W. Cooper, attached to the Navy-yard, League Island, for one month from July 18.

To Carpenter J. J. Thomas, attached to the Navy-yard, Washington, for one month from July 15.

COMMISSIONED.

Commander Montgomery Sicard to be Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, with the relative rank of Commodore, from July 1, 1881.

MARINE CORPS.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Captain H. C. Cochran, commanding marines at Norfolk, Va., for one month from July 2.

To First Lieutenant F. H. Harrington, commanding Marine Guard on board the training ship *Saratoga* for the month of July.

To First Lieutenant H. H. Coston for one month from July 5.

CHANGES ON THE ASIATIC STATION.

Lieutenants W. L. Field and E. B. Barry, Ensign G. C. Fould, Cadet Midshipman E. Simpson, and Surgeon A. S. Oberly were transferred from the *Richmond* to the *Monocacy* on the transfer of the Admiral's flag to the latter vessel.

REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.—Changes for the week ending July 7, 1881:

1st Asst. Eng. S. T. Taylor, commissioned a chief engineer in the Revenue Marine Service.

2d Asst. Eng. Philip Little, assigned str. *Ewing*, at Baltimore.

2d Asst. Eng. C. W. Beckwith, assigned str. *Grant*, at N. Y.

The transfer of these engineers was made upon a request for exchange of stations.

JUNE 30, 1862, Gen. George G. Meade, then in command of a brigade of the Pennsylvania Reserves, was severely wounded in the battle fought on that day called Glendale, or Frazier's Farm, near Charles City Cross Roads, below Richmond, Va. For a while the wound was thought to be a mortal one, but after an absence from the Army during the following month of July and part of August, he was on duty again in September. He was shot nearly through the body, as President Garfield has been, and the course of the ball remained a matter of doubt until after the death of General Meade from pneumonia, in November, 1872. Then, in the cause of medical science, a post-mortem examination was made by the late distinguished surgeon, John Neill, assisted by an eminent medical practitioner, and it was found that the dangerous shot of June, 1862, ten years before, had pierced the liver.—Philadelphia Ledger.

BLACK, STARR & FROST,
SUCCESSORS TO
BALL, BLACK & CO.
Fifth Avenue, Cor. 28th Street.

DIAMONDS, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN,
WATCHES, JEWELRY, STERLING SILVER
AND PLATED WARE, FRENCH CLOCKS,
BRONZES AND FANCY GOODS.

BLACK, STARR & FROST have models of the
West Point Class Rings for many years, and can sup-
ply duplicates (in case of loss) at short notice.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
120 Broadway, (Equitable Building), New York.
**LETTERS OF CREDIT
AND CIRCULAR NOTES**
Issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
Bills drawn on the Union Bank of London.
Telegraphic transfers made to London, and to various places in
the United States.
Deposits received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed
on balances. Government and other bonds and investment
securities bought and sold on commission.

HOWES & COMPANY,
Army and Navy Bankers, 11 Wall st., N. Y.
solicit the patronage of Officers.
L. T. HOWES. H. H. LONDON. F. A. HOWES.

THOMAS H. NORTON & CO.,
Army and Navy Financial Agents,
No. 1160 MAIN STREET,
WHEELING, W. V.

We transact a General Banking and Brokerage business,
giving particular attention to the wants of Army and Navy
Officers, making advances at reasonable rates on Accounts and
Allotments, and remitting proceeds promptly.

All business promptly attended to, and the interests of corres-
pondents carefully regarded.

Colorado Central Consolidated Mining Co.
At Georgetown, Clear Creek County, Col. (terminus of the Colo-
rado Central Railroad). Capital stock, \$3,000,000. In 300,000
shares. Par value, \$10. N. C. assessable. Office, 29 Broad St.,
New York City. Register. Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.
President, Paul Lichtenstein; Vice-President, H. R. Baltzer;
Treasurer, Alb. Krohn; Secretary, Paul O. d'Estrehan. Men-
surer in Colorado, George W. Hall.

KEEP'S SHIRTS, the BEST.

KEEP'S PAT. PARTLY-MADE SHIRTS, easily finished.
KEEP'S KID GLOVES, none better, \$1 per pair.
KEEP'S UNDERWEAR, the best.
KEEP'S UMBRELLAS, the strongest.
KEEP'S JEWELRY, rolled gold plate.
KEEP'S NECKWEAR, latest novelties.
KEEP'S BEST CUSTOM SHIRTS, made to measure, 6 for \$9
KEEP'S PAT. PARTLY-MADE SHIRTS, 6 for \$6.50.
KEEP'S SHIRTS delivered free in any part of the Union.
KEEP'S GOODS ALWAYS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.

Money refunded for goods not satisfactory.

SAMPLES and CIRCULARS free to any address.

Keep Manufacturing Comp'y,

631, 633, 635 and 637 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

**Fine Wines, Havana Cigars,
Fancy Groceries.**

ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT,
57th STREET & 6th AVE.; BROADWAY & 42d STREET;
130 Chambers St., New York.
Orders by Mail will receive prompt attention.

ARMY AND NAVY ESCUTCHEON CO.

810 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The escutcheon of my service as an officer of the Army and of
Volunteers during the late war, gives great satisfaction.

It will be cherished as a hallowed memorial of my children long
after I shall be through with this battle of life.

I am entirely satisfied with my escutcheon. All the remarks
that have been made are highly complimentary to you. I think
the idea of thus perpetuating military records in the family an
excellent one, and you have certainly succeeded.
W. H. HARRIS, U. S. A.

And hundreds of others.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED, WITH THOSE
seeking investment or interest in paying business, either
without services or to give part of time only; to invest after
proof of safety, or personal interview, from one to five thousand
dollars, gradually. I have capital in a line which pays well,
wherein I wish to enlarge sales, and add the importing, manufac-
ture, and sale direct, of lines of goods which are new and sell well
in New York, and admit of safe and profitable introduction by
salesmen or mail throughout the U. S. The gross profit from first
cost is over 50 per cent., and after all expenses investor could rely
on a satisfactory return, and safety of capital. For particulars
and references address "Business," care ARMY AND NAVY
JOURNAL.

CIGARS BY MAIL. See adv't of M. J. Dougherty, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DEVLIN & CO.,
FINE CLOTHING,

Civil, Military, and Naval.

DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY & WARREN ST.,
NEW YORK.

A FIRST LIEUTENANT OF THE FIRST U. S. INFANTRY
desires to TRANSFER with a Lieutenant of either Infantry
or Cavalry. Address "Transfer," care ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

TRANSFER—A FIRST LIEUT. OF CAVALRY, RANKING
from 73, d-1-2-3 to transfer in the Artillery or Infantry.
Address "C. S. S. D. R. E. P.," care ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

EYES FITTED WITH PROPER GLASSES, AND
other services rendered in connection with the
sale of Optical goods. H. WALDSTEIN (name known as Optician
for nearly a century in Vienna, St. Petersburg, Paris, and Lon-
don: in New York for forty years). 41 Union Square, New York.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1881.

Office, No. 240 Broadway, New York.

Branch Office, 1411 G St., Washington.

SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the
wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will be
scrupulously regarded.

Remittances should be made by check, draft, or post-office money
order, made payable to W. C. and F. P. Church. Postmasters are
obliged to register letters if requested. No responsibility is as-
sumed for subscriptions paid to agents, and it is best to remi-
direct to the office.

Subscriptions, \$6 a year, and pro rata for a less period.

Postage within the United States prepaid.

Change of address will be made as frequently as desired. Both
the old and new address should be given.

We should be very glad to learn from any of our subscribers of
any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that we may give
the matter our immediate attention.

W. C. & F. P. CHURCH, Publishers,
240 Broadway, New York.

THE PRESIDENT.

DURING seven days the attention of the people of
the United States has been riveted upon the
terrible crime of last Saturday, the attempted assassina-
tion of their President. It need hardly be said that
this deed, with its actual and possible consequences,
has already been viewed from every possible point, and
that every possible lesson has been drawn from it, both
in the public press and in private conversation. Per-
haps moralizing has been pushed too far. It certainly
has in those cases where the reckless, murderous instinct
of a vicious and disreputable bumster has been ele-
vated by some people to the rank of a political conspir-
acy, and where even men who ought to know better
have stabbed at the reputation of their country, by
generalizing this abnormal act into the natural outcome
of our political customs and institutions.

Of the various morals drawn from this horrible inci-
dent, two seem to us to best stand the test of reflection.
The first is, that our Government is not so far different
from other governments, and our people not so far
different from other peoples, that we can neglect to
provide those shields of authority which other lands
need. We do not mean to say that the President of
the United States should be provided with a constant
body guard. That is foreign to American ideas, and
besides, the uselessness of any such protection is ap-
parent in the experience of the Russian Czar. It is not
the individual but the Government that needs protec-
tion. In moments of exigency we must know that a
strong force is ready to preserve order and to tide over
the season of anxiety and public commotion. During
the past week public sentiment has been all one way—
all in horror of the deed; and besides, it was fifty mil-
lion people against one wretch already in jail. But let
the supposition be that the murder of the executive
head of the nation is coupled with the rising of even a
small body of the partisans of the assassin, and popular
anxiety can be imagined, even if reasoning only from
the uneasiness and excitement of this past week when
there was no danger to the Government. We have
always judged it to be a wise act of Gen. Sherman that
he established a regular military post at Washington.
The enormous national wealth habitually there, as well
as the vast political interests at stake, demand a per-
manent national force for their protection on the sudden
outburst of popular frenzy, roused by whatever cause.

A second lesson which seems worthy of note is the
necessity of reorganizing the civil service of the coun-
try on the same footing as the military and naval ser-
vice, and the revenue marine. Careful examina-
tion before entering into the service, and then a
life occupation, with steady promotion under the
rules, is the only true system. To say that this is un-
republican, is the cheap cry of place-hunting dema-
gogues; for it is the rule of the Army and Navy, and
where can be found truer friends of popular govern-
ment or truer Americans? If a caste is thus created, it
is somewhat in the sense that castes of preachers and
doctors are created. With the civil offices ceasing to be
the spoils of party victory, the temptation to look upon
the President as the hireling of a party and even of one
faction of a party would be lessened, if not wholly done
away. We are not among those who would trace the
act of the wretch Guiteau to any origin beyond himself;
but it is certain that fewer men of Guiteau's stamp
would infest politics, were not places re-distributed
to party henchmen at the coming of each new Presi-
dent into power.

There is one reflection, however, which seems to us
more unquestionable, and more naturally an outcome
from the events of this week, than any other. Our
country is again able to point with pride to its popular
system of government, in the personal conduct of its
executive head. There is a conduct that people are
wont to call "noble" or "royal;" and this is the con-
duct that has been exhibited, in a time of sore trial, by
the whilom canal boy who has become the President of
the United States. It seems to us that no one can over-
estimate the value of the personal example set by the
President at this moment. It chances that the eyes of
the whole nation are on him, and the hearts of the na-
tion are peculiarly susceptible to impressions. They
see, uplifted before them, a model of courage, cheerfulness,
courtesy, self-forgetfulness, thoughtfulness for
others, and pious resignation to the will of God, whether
the decision be for life or death, that cannot fail to teach
a great lesson, if a lesson from personal example can
ever be taught.

THE CHANGES IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

THE English service journals publish the revised
memorandum showing the principal changes in army
organization, etc., intended to take effect from July 1,
1881. It provides for the auxiliary forces four appoint-
ments of A. D. C. to the Queen, five Knight Com-
manderships and 25 Companionships of the Civil Divi-
sion of the Order of the Bath, and a step of honorary
rank while serving or on retirement. Retirement on
account of age is to be compulsory in the militia, and
statutory power will be asked for to admit of greater
interchangeability between the Line and militia. An
independent ordnance committee will be formed to con-
sider questions on ordnance referred to it by the Secre-
tary of State for War, to whom it will report. It will
consist of: 1 President (a General Officer); 1 Vice-
President (Naval); 2 Naval Members; 2 Royal Artil-
lery Members; 1 Royal Artillery Member representing the
India Office; 1 Royal Engineer Member; 2 Civil
Members.

19 years or its "physical equivalent" will be the
minimum age of enlistment, the term being seven years
with the Colors and five years in Reserve. The House-
hold Cavalry will enlist for 12 years, and service of sol-
diers serving in India is for 8 years. Men of the Reserve,
on or before completing their service, may enter volun-
tarily on a further period of 4 years' service, will
constitute a second Reserve, and will only be liable to
be called out in a case of national emergency, after the
first Reserve shall have been embodied. The pay will
be 4d. a day, without Deferred Pay, and the number
will be limited to 10,000.

There will be 141 battalions of infantry, excluding
Guards (with an aggregate increase of 2,792 men); 28
regiments of cavalry, 38 batteries of horse artillery, and
80 batteries of field artillery. According to the pro-
gramme it is intended in future to have 4 battalions on
a strength of 950 rank and file each, with 50 at the
depot for the foreign reliefs of the year, 8 more at a
strength of 950 and 150 at the depot, to form part of the
1st Army Corps, which, with 6 battalions, 800 strong,
in the colonies, and 3 battalions of Guards, would con-
stitute the infantry force ready for any unusual contin-
gency. Four more battalions are to be made up to a
strength of 850 each with 150 at the depot, 4 to 650, 8
to 500, the remaining 43 battalions, completing the
ordinary home establishment, being at a strength of 480
each.

The tour of foreign service will be 16 years. The
pay of non-commissioned officers will be increased, and
some of them and schoolmasters after 12 years' service
made warrant officers. Re-engaged and good conduct

pay are abolished, and interest on deferred pay. Retirement will be compulsory; if serving with Regular Forces (except at a depot), at 45 years of age; if serving at a Depot or with Reserve Forces, at 50 years of age; all others at 55 years of age. In infantry regts. the lieutenant-colonels are increased from two to four, the majors from four to eight, the lieutenants from 23 to 30, and the captains reduced from 23 to 14. The organisations of a cavalry regiment will be—2 lieutenant-colonels, 3 majors, 5 captains, 12 lieutenants, including adjutant. The rank of 2d lieutenant will be abolished; but lieutenants, for the first three years of their service, will have the present pay of 2d lieutenants, being examined before receiving an increase. The Active List will comprise—Officers on full pay, and officers on half-pay liable to active service. There will cease to be permanent half-pay.

A lieutenant or a captain who does not receive half-pay promotion must retire (except in the Engineers) at 40, on £200 a year, subject to a deduction of £10 for every year's service less than 20 given by him; a major at 48, on £250 or £300 a year, according to service; a lieutenant-colonel at 55, on £365 a year; a colonel at 55, on £420 (or £450 in Artillery or Engineers); a major-general at 62, on £700 a year; a lieutenant-general at 67, on £850 a year; or a general at 67, on £1,000 a year. An officer cannot be retired while employed before the enemy, and will continue eligible for promotion. A major unemployed three years will be retired, lieutenant-colonel and colonel when five years unemployed, and a general officer, after five years subsequent to promotion to major-general, or before the expiration of five years if seven years have elapsed since his employment as colonel. An officer unfit for service in any rank may be immediately retired. If any officer resign his appointment before the expiration of its full term on unsatisfactory grounds, the time he has served in it will not be regarded as "employment."

No captain will be allowed to remain in a regiment (except in the Royal Engineers) after 40 years of age. A major will be limited to regimental service of seven years; and a lieutenant-colonel to regimental service of five years; but a captain leaving his regiment at forty years of age may, if considered eligible for employment as a major, be promoted to be a half-pay major; and then, should opportunity arise within three years, he may be selected for appointment as major in a regiment or on the staff.

Seven years regimental service or 5 years staff service promotes a major to half-pay; lieutenant-colonel, 5 years actual service, to colonel. Major-Generals will be selected from colonels by the commander-in-chief.

In the absence of his recommendation, the senior colonel of the arm will be promoted, provided that in the opinion of the commander-in-chief he be an officer competent to command in the field. As a rule, promotion to lieutenant-general and general will be by seniority. Voluntary retirement will be governed by length of full-pay service and by rank. Six field-marsals will be appointed for life on £1,300 a year. The establishment of general officers on the active list will be reduced to 140 for all arms. The number is now over 200. It is estimated that the saving resulting from the new organization of the British army will be about £687,000 in England and £220,000 in India, and of the personnel of the army £780,000.

The Board on the purchase of Magazine Guns met at the Army Building, New York, this week, in accordance with the orders from the Headquarters of the Army, but, owing to the want of a Recorder, but little business has so far been transacted. The members of the Board, Col. J. R. Brooke, 8d U. S. Infantry; Capt. F. W. Benteen, 7th Cavalry; Capt. George Shorkley, 15th Infantry; Capt. H. G. Litchfield, 2d Artillery, and Capt. J. E. Greer, Ordnance Department, were present. Capt. G. L. Browning, 7th Infantry, was originally detailed as Recorder, but, owing to ill-health, has recently been granted a year's sick leave. 1st Lieut. S. A. Day, 5th Artillery, has been selected to fill his place, and is expected daily from Atlanta.

A POPLAR River despatch of July 6, via Fort Buford, says: Two runners from Sitting Bull's camp came in to-day and reported twenty-nine lodges of hostiles in camp just north of the line, who are anxious to surrender to the authorities. Sitting Bull in person is not in the camp, but should this faction of his followers surrender, he would be left with only thirteen lodges to fight the Crees, who are on the warpath with the avowed determination of waging a war of extermination against him. The hostiles who want to surrender desire to be sent to Standing Rock, and are willing to leave their arms and ponies in our camp here or at Buford. Negotiations for their surrender are on foot, and the department is sanguine of securing them.

THE retirement from active service of Brevet Major General James B. Fry, Colonel of the Adjutant General's Department, deserves more than the passing notice which we were able to give it last week, coming as it did just as we were going to press.

Gen. Fry comes of a military stock, his father, Gen. Jacob Fry, who died but lately, being a distinguished officer in the Black Hawk war and in the war of the Rebellion. The son graduated in 1847, when the Mexican war was in full swing, and soon aired his new uniform in the city of Mexico. Selected at the close of that war as one of the expedition formed to establish a military post on the Columbia River, he sailed with his comrades around the Horn in 1848, and was on frontier duty at Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., and Astoria, Oregon, in 1849 and 1850. From that time until the commencement of the civil war he held several important positions, principal among which were as Instructor and Adjutant at the Military Academy from 1853 to 1859, at Fort Monroe, Va., and on the Harper's Ferry expedition in 1859, and subsequently at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. In the early part of 1861 he was commanding a battery of light artillery at Washington, and on the 16th of March of that year received his first appointment in the Adjt.-General's Department, and was assigned as Chief of Staff to General McDowell, and subsequently to General Buell, with whom he participated in the important engagements of the Army of the Ohio. On the 17th of March, 1863, he received the appointment of Provost Marshal General, which he held until it was abolished by law in 1866, when he returned to his duties in the Adjutant General's Department. His services to the country as Provost Marshal General during the war, when the position required a man of more than ordinary firmness and talent, are too well known to require repetition. In many respects it was a thankless office, as General Fry soon found out; but that he performed the duties cheerfully and ably, and with the loftiest patriotic impulses, none can now deny.

Since the war he has served on the staff of Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan and Majors-General Halleck and Hancock, his last service for the past eight years being with the latter officer, who has borne ample testimony to his ability and efficiency. But the purpose of this notice is not so much to speak of Gen. Fry's military qualities as of his personal attributes. He was and is emphatically the patriot, scholar, soldier, and gentleman. His literary attainments are of a high order, and although he has not given all of his work in this direction to the public, those who know him best know well the quality of that work. His "History of Brevet Rank," "History of the Adjutant-General's Department," "Army Sacrifices," articles on the "Command of the Army," all bear evidence of the thoughtful study and the clear and analytical method which distinguish him. Devoted to the service, his scheme of life annuities for Army officers, the result of prolonged and deep reflection, is but one of many plans for the welfare and advancement of the Army which are to be traced to him. A man of the highest culture, kind and benevolent, a true adherent of the golden rule, a firm friend, his place will be hard to fill.

A GRAND council between the White River Utes and the Indian Commissioners in reference to locating the former at Vinita, took place at the White River Agency, Col., June 25. Commissioner Meacham conducted the proceedings, and the Army officers present were Major O. H. Moore, Capt. Wm. Badger and Lieut. W. H. H. Crowell, of the 6th U. S. Infantry, and Acting Asst.-Surgeon E. P. Lecompte. Colorow, Wash, and Uncle Sam were the most prominent of the Indians. The Indians generally seemed to object to go to Vinita, but Commissioner Meacham told them emphatically that, as the law required them to go there, they must go. The council adjourned without the Indians saying definitely they would go, but reports say that after the council they declared they would not go.

THE Queen of England is expected to review in the Great Park at Windsor the largest gathering of volunteer troops ever assembled, from all parts of the country. The force, comprising 114 regiments of all arms, will number more than 50,000 men. The Duke of Cambridge, commander-in-chief of the army, will be in supreme command of the volunteers. The Prince of Wales will march past at the head of the Honorable Artillery Company of London, of which he is captain-general, and the Duke of Connaught will have command of the Second Division of the Second army corps. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar will command the First army corps, and General Sir Daniel Lyons, K. C. B., the Second army corps. It is expected that the occasion will be made a sort of general holiday.

ON another page will be found a full description of the school of instruction for the signal service. As this branch of the Army now numbers 500 enlisted [men—quite a factor in the small aggregate of our regular armed forces—it is no doubt of interest to many officers and soldiers to read what particular training these men receive, and what the qualifications for admission are. A perusal of the article will make it apparent that they have no royal road to travel at Fort Myer, since besides the customary garrison duties of drills, guards, police duty, etc., the work of studying, reciting, and practising telegraphy and signalling averages at least six hours daily, during the course extending over seven months. The officers of the line sent there annually to be trained as acting signal officers have to take a correspondingly more difficult and advanced course, and do not by any means enjoy, as is commonly supposed, a continuous round of gaieties during the year of their detail.

UNDER the head of "1st Cavalry," in this number of the JOURNAL, will be found the report of a ten days' experimental mounted target practice of Bvt. Lieut. Col. Parnell's troop, made under instructions from General Kelton. By a careful reading of each day's scores a steady increase will be observed, and this may be taken as the strongest possible argument against keeping cavalrymen away from their horses and their drill. The per cent. of hits we consider very creditable. It will be remembered that in the shooting of this troop in the month of May, also reported in the JOURNAL, the targets were contiguous—representing, as it were, a line of battle; while in this present instance they are 30 yards apart, and may be said to represent a skirmish line. By a comparison of the records of the two practices, it will be seen that the scores just completed are much the better.

L'Illustration of Paris publishes an article on the Hotchkiss revolving cannon, in which it gives a description of this invention, introduced with the following statement: "During the last four years much has been said about the revolving guns of an American manufacturer, Mr. Hotchkiss. In 1879 the French navy adopted this gun to combat the torpedo boats so dangerous to ironclad vessels. Russia, Holland, Denmark, and Greece have also adopted the Hotchkiss gun on board their ships of war, and the German admiralty followed their example at the beginning of the present year. We have always been astonished at not seeing our land artillerymen using this light but powerful gun, the merits of which struck General Favé very forcibly in 1877, as he himself says, in his Cours d'art Militaire, a text book in the Polytechnic School. It seemed to us to be susceptible of much more varied use, and the event has justified our opinion, since it has just been adopted for defence of fortified positions. Perhaps it is to be regretted that we do not possess a few batteries of these guns to use against the Khroumirs of Tunis."

THE *Proteus*, with Lieut. Greely's Lady Franklin Bay expedition, sailed, July 4, from St. John, Newfoundland, her powder and all stores having arrived on time. As we announced last week, nothing is known at the office of the Chief Signal Officer of the failure of the engines of the steam launch, as published in the New York Herald. The Point Barrow party, under Lieut. Ray, of the Army, will sail in the schooner *Golden Fleece* from San Francisco within a few days. A Herald despatch, of July 4, from St. John, says:

At noon to-day the Stars and Stripes were hoisted for the first time on the Arctic steamer *Proteus*, now fully equipped in every essential particular for her mission to Lady Franklin Bay. Lieutenant Greely early this morning summoned his officers and men to the steamship that will furnish them with a home for some weeks, attended by the United States Consul. The Arctic party took their stand on the quarter deck of the *Proteus*. Shortly after noon, steam having been raised and the whole ship's company having been arranged at their several posts, the steamer backed out slowly from the dock at the river head of the city, and having her lead slowly wheeled round to the northeast moved gracefully down abreast of the Queen's wharf, where she dropped anchor. Lieut. Greely rightly selected the historic and famous Fourth of July to formally inaugurate the departure of the last of this year's Arctic expeditions. The *Proteus* will not leave for sea till after noon on Wednesday next, at which time the Allen steamer *Hibernian* will be due at this port and will bring for the Greely party ammunition, photographic apparatus, and other stores short shipped by previous conveyances.

VOLUME 7 of the report of the "United States Geological Exploration of the 40th Parallel" has just been issued from the Government printing office. It is devoted to "odontornithes, a monograph on the extinct toothed birds of North America," by Professor Marsh, of Yale College. It contains thirty-four plates and forty wood cuts, and is a handsomely bound and beautifully illustrated and printed volume. Professor Marsh, in his preface, says: "To Gen. Sherman and Gen. Sheridan, of the U. S. Army, my grateful acknowledgments."

ments are especially due, since without their continued assistance the investigations—of which the present volume is the first fruits—could not have been made. To the many other officers of the Army who aided me in the field during my various explorations, often in regions dangerous from hostile Indians, my sincere thanks are likewise due."

AMONG the last acts of the President so far as relates to the War Department, were the confirmation of Court Martial proceedings in the cases of Capt. Armes, 10th Cavalry, Major Baker, 2d Cavalry, and Lieut. Jacobs, 6th Infantry. These proceedings have been a long time in abeyance. The officers named were all dismissed the service; but, with the exception of Lieut. Jacobs, their sentences were mitigated to suspension and reduction of pay.

The last official act of President Garfield relating to the Service, was to sign the order which placed Gen. James B. Fry, Assistant Adjutant General, on the retired list, the orders promoting Gen. Robert Williams to colonel, and Gen. Thomas M. Vincent to lieutenant colonel, in the Adjutant-General's Department, and the promotion by appointment of General William G. Mitchell, captain 5th Infantry, Aide-de-Camp to Gen. W. S. Hancock, to be a major and Assistant Adjutant General.

A NAVAL museum is to be established at St. Petersburg to show the progress of the Russian navy since its creation. The collection will embrace a picture gallery, in which will be preserved an oil painting of every typical man-of-war added to the fleet. In England they have preserved models of typical vessels from the Harry Grace de Dieu to the present time, which were exhibited at the World's fair of 1851 and since. It would be easy for the Navy Department to gather from the several Navy-yards in one museum models of the vessels of war built since 1776, and models of even colonial cruisers might be obtained; such a collection would be of ever increasing interest.

THE intention of the British Admiralty to build, at Chatham, an iron-clad turret ship, of such extraordinary displacement and armor thickness as to surpass the unfinished colossi of the Italian dockyards, was some weeks since indicated by a paragraph from the London papers. The following, from the London *Times's* Parliamentary Reports, of June 24th, is the most authoritative suggestion of the policy of the present government which has thus far appeared:

Mr. James asked the Secretary to the Admiralty whether it was true, as reported in the "Naval and Military Intelligence," of the *Times* of the 21st inst., that drawings were being prepared at the Admiralty for laying down a turret ship which would throw the *Infatigable* into the shade, and approach in bulk and armament the colossal fighting machines now in course of building by the Italian government; and, that the new ship was to have a displacement of 13,000 tons, engines working up to 10,000 horses, and an estimated speed of 18 knots.

Mr. Trevelyan—The class of fighting ship which should next be laid down is creating great interest and anxiety in every European country which has occasion to maintain a fleet, and this country can least of all afford to treat so grave a question lightly. The consideration of that question has been the subject of long and repeated conferences of the Lords of the Admiralty, and of varied and searching study on the part of their scientific advisers. As in duty bound, these gentlemen have made careful drawings of several classes of vessels, of different designs and sizes, having in mind what is doing in the Italian as well as in the French dockyards. When the time comes I hope to be able to make an explanation, which may communicate to the House something of the great interest which the Board of Admiralty feels in the question—in print and in drawings, the different theories of naval construction which are now held in various quarters. They have pretty well made up their own mind on the subject, and I shall be very glad when the time comes to state it. (Hear, hear.)

Sir W. Lawson—Can the hon. member give an estimate of the cost?

Mr. Trevelyan—Yes; a careful estimate of the cost of the different designs has been made, and we know very well, within what is comparatively a small percentage, what the cost will be.

Sir W. Lawson—What will it be?

Mr. Trevelyan—I will explain that when the time comes. (Laughter.)

Mr. Gorst asked whether the hon. gentleman would be able to inform the house of the type of ship intended to be built before the first vote of the Naval Estimates was taken.

Mr. Trevelyan replied in the affirmative.

THE Naval Board appointed to investigate the fraudulent awarding of contracts for provisions to U. S. vessels at Fort Monroe for the fiscal year have submitted their report to the Secretary of the Navy. They find that the person to whom the contract was awarded is not a competent person, and that he obtained the contract through the aid of some fraudulent bidders. New advertisements have been published for proposals in the same paper as heretofore used. Paymaster-General Cutter had previously addressed a letter to Chas. Kimberly, at Fortress Monroe, stating that the contract made with him to supply beef and vegetables to U. S. vessels in Hampton Roads during the fiscal year 1881-82 is revoked and annulled, and has requested him to return his copy of the contract.

Mr. J. ARNOLD DALBY has published in a little volume a History of Old Point Comfort and Fortress Monroe, Va., from 1608 to January 1, 1881. "Point Comfort" was so named by the first settlers because its friendly shelter "put them in good comfort" when driven there for safety during a severe gale. Newport News was first known as "Pernt Hope," pernt being assumed to be a corruption of the Celtic pen (promontory). The "Point" was originally an island, and is now when the heavy easterly storms drive the sea over the strip of beach that unites it with the main land. As early as 1608 a fort was there, which appears to have been a temporary affair, as "in 1629 it was decided by the Colonial Assembly of Virginia that Capt. Samuel Mathews should undertake 'the raising of a fort at Point Comfort.'" The Soldier's Home now stands on a plantation known as "Fortfield," from the work there located more than two centuries and a half ago. Twelve to sixteen pieces of ordnance were mounted there in 1629, and in 1639 a tax was ordered to again rebuild the fort. When the foundations of the present fortress were laid, in March, 1819, the profile of the old "fort" was discovered, and a signet ring was found bearing the crest of the Barrons. During the Revolution a battery was erected there by the allied forces of De Grasse and the Continentals. This work went to decay after the Revolution, and Point Comfort and Bush Roe beach became a romantic solitude. The land on which the light-house now stands was granted to the Government January 2, 1791, and the area of the fort, 253 acres, was added by Virginia March 1, 1821. Fort Monroe is supposed to have been planned by Gen. Simon Bernard, of the Corps of Engineers, formerly an officer of Napoleon. The construction was commenced March, 1819, under Maj. Charles Gratiot, and the post named after the then President of the United States. The post was first occupied by Battery G, 3d U. S. Artillery, June, 1823, Capt. M. P. Lomax commanding. In February, 1824, its garrison was increased by Batteries C, D, and I, 4th Artillery, Capt. B. K. Pierse, 4th Artillery, assuming command. About this time the Artillery School, then known as the "Artillery School of Practice," was established. When Old Point first became known as a watering place, "the English, French, and Spanish war vessels would rendezvous in Hampton Roads each year to escape the hurricane months of the West Indies, and their stay would be a season of joyous hilarity for the young people. Balls and parties were the order of the day; and it was nothing unusual for several bands of music, representing different nationalities, to be stationed in the ball-room at one time. The Hygeia, in those days, was brilliantly illuminated, and the music by the fort band was considered the best in the country."

THE prospect of a tunnel under the British Channel has given the London *Times* a fit of the blues, and it seriously discusses the advisability of putting an end to the project, for fear France may use it as a means of invading England. *Broad Arrow* endeavors to reassure the unhappy *Times*. It says: "To seize the English end of the tunnel in 'three hours' after a declaration of war, and to place there 25,000 men in another five hours, would be a feat not so much implying cleverness in French generals as the non-existence of an English army, an English staff, and English brains. The thing might be done, no doubt, if we will simply allow Frenchmen to do it. But they could just as easily land an army at any other point they pleased, on the same series of assumptions. They might take London if we did not defend it. They might capture Portsmouth or Plymouth, or burn down Liverpool. The theoriser has always a wonderful easy time of it when he starts with the postulate that 'all Englishmen are fools.' Invasion, conquest, or even annihilation, is possible on such reasoning."

THE London *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "Capt. Arthur, C. B., our Naval Attaché at Washington, has sent home an account of the performances of the Ericsson torpedo-gun, and details as to the construction of the torpedo-vessel *Destroyer*. This report has, we hear, been placed in the hands of the Ordnance Committee, and should the torpedo be thought as destructive a weapon as has been represented, it is not unlikely that some experiments will be made in this country. The inventor of the torpedo-gun has already been in correspondence with the government as to the introduction of his invention into the British service."

CRITICISING the article we recently copied from the London *Times* the *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "The *Times* speaks of the suppression of the bayonet by the rifle. This assertion must have been made by either an engineer or a civilian. Fire has, for at least two centuries and a half, been the principal weapon of the

infantry; but the bayonet had, and still has, though to a less extent than formerly, its uses; and whoever would relegate that arm to a museum has not read history, and does not understand war. Indeed, we attribute the disaster on the Majuba Hill in great measure to the baneful teachings of military doctrinaires, who have for years past striven to convince the soldier that the bayonet was useless."

ON Wednesday afternoon of this week Major J. P. Sanger, commanding Light Battery K, 1st Artillery, stationed at Fort Adams, began teaching some of the best riders in his battery the game of polo. No exercise is better adapted to our mounted troops than this manly, spirited game. Let us hope that it may not be confined to Light Battery K, but be practiced by all mounted commands in the Army.

WE are in receipt of a copy of "The Sailors Handy Book and Yachtman's Manual," by Master E. F. Qualtrough, U. S. N., which we shall have occasion to refer to again. It is published by Charles Scribner's Sons, and is a handsome pocket manual with information on every possible subject of interest to those for whom it is intended.

THE second volume of the *Rebellion Record* is finished at last and ready for the public.

A DESPATCH from Athens says: "Over sixty new Krupp artillery carriages broke down during the recent march from Athens to Lamia."

THE CASE OF PAYMASTER STEVENSON.

THE final argument of Robert G. Ingersoll, counsel for Paymaster John H. Stevenson, U. S. N., in the examination of the latter before the Board of Navy Paymasters, may be summarized as follows: "For the first time," said Mr. Ingersoll, "in the history of our Navy has an officer been prosecuted for promotion, and has a United States Attorney appeared to assist in ascertaining whether a paymaster is mentally, morally and professionally fit for advancement." Proceeding, he declared that this attempt against Paymaster Stevenson has failed; this board does not constitute a Court-martial, nor is it designed to be the general receptacle of the gossip of the department but it is simply created to make a professional examination of the candidate. In pursuance of its power to take testimony, written interrogations were addressed to twenty-six of the candidate's superior officers. What was the result? Commander Cooper, Capt. Kimberly, Pay Inspector Stewart, Chief Engineer Henry W. Fitch, Admiral Porter, Commanders William R. Bridgman, McNair, Matthew, and Kellogg, Pay Director Dunn, and Pay Inspector Denniston, Medical Inspectors Nelson and Bloodgood, Theodore Soller, Francis H. Stickney, Disbursing Clerk of the Department, Commodore Colhoun, Medical Director Lansdale, Engineer-in-Chief Shock, Medical Director Turner, and Ex-Secretary Thompson, made favorable replies. Mr. Thompson, continued Mr. Ingersoll, says "he has, in my opinion, as high a reputation as an officer and gentleman as any man I know."

Next noticing the answers which were more or less adverse, Mr. Ingersoll said that of 7 officers May, Smith, Matthews, McNair, McCauley, Cutter and Looker, who undertake to say something against the candidate, four, Looker, Cutter, May and Smith swear first that he never sailed or served on any station or duty with them, Looker and May say they never met him but a few times and for a few moments. Six or seven swear that he is not habitually intemperate, and that he is mentally qualified for promotion. It was hardly worth contradicting, it was so poor, flimsy, and in some instances so malicious upon its face that it would produce no effect. Opposition to Stevenson's promotion comes, he claimed, largely from those who lost a number by Stevenson's advancement and their personal friends. The heads of Bureau certify that Paymaster Stevenson has discharged all his duties promptly and in exact accordance with law, with the exception of Easby, Chief of Bureau of Construction and Repairs, who says that Stevenson did not in all cases refer bids to the Bureau where the prices exceeded the estimates, but the Board itself by its action shows that it does not consider this violation of regulations to be of consequence. Ingersoll next considers the several charges as to the alleged irregularities at the Navy Pay Office in New York, Stevenson's action in relation to sale of a bill of exchange at Yokohama, his account with the Fourth Auditor, and asserted that these charges spring from malice, misunderstanding, and frivolous official red tapeism.

He closed with an eulogistic review of Stevenson's record, and ended as follows: "Not one word has been established against his reputation, not one suspicion as to his absolute integrity has found lodgment even in the minds of his enemies, so far as his transactions with and for the Government have been concerned. Every solitary man with whom he has come in contact with will certify to his mental qualification to discharge the duties of any position in the Pay Department. His moral character has never been successfully assailed. He stands to-day the peer of any man in the Naval service. There is above all and over all the testimony that has been given, this one superb and splendid fact,

that the Government has never lost a solitary dollar through him in all the transactions with which he has been connected. With all the purchases and disbursements he has made it is not claimed by any human being that he ever illegally made one dollar."

THEOPHILE D'OREMIEUX.

The sudden death of this gentleman, which occurred at Southampton, L. I., on the 3d instant, will be regretted by many of the older graduates of the Military Academy, who cannot fail to have pleasant recollections of him.

Mr.—or to give him his military title—Capt. D'Oremieux, came from France to the United States something more than forty years since. Soon after his arrival in New York he made the acquaintance of some of the officers and professors at West Point, who discovered that he was a gentleman of culture and education, and they made a successful effort to get an appointment for him in the Army, with a view to having him detailed as assistant teacher of French at the Military Academy. He was appointed a 2d lieutenant of the 1st Infantry in 1840, and placed on duty at West Point, where he remained for sixteen years.

When "Dorry," or as the cadets would call him—old Dorry—first came to the Academy, he was a perfect specimen of the young, mercurial Frenchman. His knowledge of the English language was very imperfect, and innumerable were the jokes played off upon him by the irreverent cadets. At the time that he first commenced his duties as assistant teacher, Mr. Berard, or "old Claudy" as the cadets called him, was the teacher of French, and Mr. Agnel was the first assistant. The professorship of French was not made until some years later. M. D'Oremieux was obliged to take the lowest sections in French, and his utter disgust at his inability to get a knowledge of his language into the heads of the members of his sections, caused him to make contortions and grimaces which only convulsed his pupils. But he was a man of great good sense and of infinite good humor; and instead of committing suicide he applied himself to the study of the English language and he soon became a proficient in it, although he never could speak it without the strongest French accent. Grant was one of his pupils who gave him a great deal of trouble, for in a very quiet way he devilled poor Dorry dreadfully. After Grant became President, D'Oremieux called upon him. He had very little idea that the President would recollect him, and he said, "General, perhaps you will not recollect me," and he was about to mention his name, when the President interrupted him with, "Why, Dorry, did you think I could ever forget you?" And they had a merry conversation about old times.

Captain D'Oremieux was a scholar, an artist critic of no mean ability, a musician, and a most refined gentleman. While he was at West Point he married Miss Laura Gibbs, of New York, a most estimable lady, and a sister of the late Gen. Alfred Gibbs, and of Dr. Gibbs, of Harvard. She is of one of the oldest and most distinguished families in the country, being a granddaughter of Gov. Wolcott on her mother's side.

In 1856 D'Oremieux was promoted captain in his regiment. He never had any idea of serving in the Army when he was appointed in it—and he hoped and expected to be left at the Academy. But Mr. Jeff. Davis was Secretary of War, and to the regret of nearly every one he informed D'Oremieux that he must join his company or resign. The resignation was huddled in, and he went to New York to reside. He there taught French for a number of years, and we are not sure that he did not continue to teach up to the time of his death although the division of the famous Gibbs estate, which was delayed for so many years, ought to have given to Mrs. D'Oremieux a comfortable fortune.

Mrs. DELIAN McMURTRIE, wife of Surg. Daniel McMurtre, U. S. Navy, and the only daughter of the late Adon Smith, died after a lingering illness on Thursday last.

The resignation of 1st Lieut. J. M. Gore, 22d Infantry, June 30, 1881, promotes 2d Lieut. Alfred C. Sharpe to be 1st lieutenant, and Additional 2d Lieut. John H. Wills to be 2d lieutenant, vice Sharpe. In the 3d Cavalry, 2d Lieut. George K. Hunter is promoted to be 1st lieutenant, May 24, 1881, vice Paul, resigned; 2d Lieut. F. Halverson French to be 1st lieutenant, June 26, 1881, vice King, promoted; Additional 2d Lieut. Parker W. West to be 2d lieutenant, June 26, 1881, vice French, promoted; Additional Second Lieut. Britton Davis, of the 5th Cavalry, to be 2d lieutenant, 3d Cavalry, July 1, 1881, vice Baxter, resigned. The resignation of 2d Lieut. Harrison G. Otis, 4th Artillery, July 1, 1881, promotes Additional 2d Lieut. Charles L. Phillips. This leaves eleven of this year's graduates to be provided for as 2d lieutenants.

We regret to chronicle the death on July 4th, at Rockville, Md., of the infant son of Lieut. Geo. F. Elliott, of the Marine Corps, and grandson of Capt. O. C. Badger, U. S. N.

The Yellowstone Journal of June 25 says: Orders have been received at Fort Maginnis to make preparation for commencing work on the new fort. The site has not been fully determined on, but it will be between the old fort and Stuart's ranch.

We shall follow with interest the important deliberations of the naval board, under the presidency of Admiral Rodgers, which meets at the Navy Department on Monday to prepare for Congress a plain statement of the pressing need of appropriate vessels for the Navy. We have long been convinced that generous appropriations for our Navy were only waiting upon some agreement among our naval officers as to what was wanted, and this we are now likely to secure.

THE SHOOTING OF THE PRESIDENT.

THE past week has been signalized by the perpetration of a crime which has thrilled the country with horror, and has created a profound sensation throughout the civilized world.

On Saturday morning, July 2, about 9 A. M., while President Garfield was passing through the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad station, at Washington, on his way to attend the commencement exercises at Williamstown, where he was to be joined by Mrs. Garfield and family, then at Long Branch, he was shot at twice, from behind, one ball entering the back at the right side, between the hip and the kidney, and the other passing through the right arm, just below the shoulder. The weapon used by the miscreant, who was only a few paces from him, was a "bull-dog" revolver, of very large calibre.

At the time of the occurrence the President had been walking arm in arm with Secretary Blaine, Secretaries Hunt and Windom, Postmaster-General James, and others of the party having already taken their seats in the train. Surgeons were at once summoned, Dr. Bliss, of Washington, taking charge of the case, and under their direction the President was removed in an ambulance to the White House, where everything was done for him. To prevent danger from noise and from the coming and going of anxious inquirers, police guards and guards of artillery troops from Washington Barracks were promptly placed at the entrances to the White House.

In the meantime, the police had promptly arrested the assassin, who turned out to be Charles J. Guiteau, a half crazy lawyer, so-called, of Chicago, who had been living by his wits as lecturer, writer, black-mailer, and confidence man. He made no resistance to the arrest, but simply said: "I did it and want to be arrested. I am a stalwart and Arthur is President now. I have a letter here that I want you to give to Gen. Sherman. It will explain everything. Take me to the police station." Guiteau claims Chicago as his place of birth, but for a long time past he has been a persistent office seeker at Washington, making preposterous claims to be appointed minister, consul-general, and what not. He was conveyed first to police headquarters, thence to the district jail, where he now lies in close confinement, awaiting the result of the President's injuries. The following letter was found on the street soon after Guiteau's arrest, with the envelope unsealed and addressed, "Please deliver at once: To Gen. Sherman or his first assistant in charge of the War Department:

TO GEN. SHERMAN: I have just shot the President. I shot him several times, as I wished him to go as easily as possible. His death was a political necessity. I am a lawyer, theologian, and politician. I am a stalwart of the stalwarts. I was with Gen. Grant and the rest of our men in New York during the canvass. I am going to the jail. Please order out your troops and take possession of the jail at once. Very respectfully, CHARLES GUITEAU.

On receiving the above Gen. Sherman gave it the following indorsement:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2, 1881—11.35 A. M. }

This letter was handed me this minute by Major W. J. Twining, United States Engineer, Commissioner of the District of Columbia, and Major William G. Brock, Chief of Police. I don't know the writer, never heard of or saw him to my knowledge, and hereby return it to the keeping of the above named parties as testimony in the case.

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

During the whole of Saturday, the President's condition was most precarious; at night he became a little easier, and from that time on until Wednesday he lay between life and death, one hour his condition being seemingly favorable, the next such as to excite the gravest hopes. Mrs. Garfield was summoned on Saturday by telegraph from Long Branch, where a special train was provided, reaching Washington Saturday evening. She has remained in constant attendance upon her husband, and notwithstanding her own delicate state of health, has displayed the most remarkable fortitude. Surgeon-General Barnes, Medical Purveyor Baxter, Surgeons J. J. Woodward and Basil Norris, U. S. A., in conjunction with several others, have been in attendance, and Doctors Agnew and Hamilton, both very famous surgeons, the former of Philadelphia, and the latter of New York, were summoned and assisted in the consultations, expressing their approval of the course of treatment adopted. On Tuesday evening, the symptoms of improvement became pronounced and favorable, and have continued so far during the week. Though the danger is far, very far from being over, there are, at the time we write, reasonable hopes that the President will recover.

It is safe to say that no event since the assassination of President Lincoln has caused such intense excitement, such profound indignation at the crime, and such universal sympathy for the sufferer, as this attempted murder of President Garfield. From all parts of our own country, from the crowned heads and illustrious statesmen of Europe, in fact from all parts of the globe accessible by telegraph, have come swift messages and resolutions of respect and sympathy. Party differences have been forgotten, and all have vied in expressions of good will and hope for the safe recovery of the President. The 4th of July, coming as it did in the very midst of the nation's anxiety and grief, was, in many places, made to conform in its public exercises to these sad circumstances. Should the President be safely restored to health, we suggest that the proper State authorities should, by combined action, set aside a day of public joy over his recovery, and of public thanks that the country has safely passed through this time of peril.

The New York Herald gives the following interesting account of an interview with Gen. Sherman:

"What is your idea of the President's chances of recovery?"

"I have thought from the first that he will recover, and I think so now."

"What caused you to think so, General?" I inquired. "Well, when I first saw the President upon the morning of the shooting I saw no evidence in his face or the complexion it wore to indicate that his wound was a fatal one. I have seen a good many men struck in my day, and my experience has taught me to take the face, or rather the complexion it wears, for my guide in making up my opinion of the chances of life and death. I don't know that I can convey my meaning by describing it, but I have noticed that when the face wears a certain death-like appearance, as people generally phrase it, that man dies."

"Then, to your mind the face of the President when you saw him after the shooting didn't wear that peculiar complexion?"

No, sir, it did not. The word die wasn't in his face so far as I could see. You must remember he is a man of remarkably fine physique, exceptionally robust and possessed of a large well knit frame, naturally healthy and strong and muscularly powerful. Besides, his habits through life have been most correct, and he has therefore avoided anything that would impair his health."

"Vomiting, and excessive discharges at that, are always incident to fatal wounds. I have seen men who had sustained gunshot wounds in the abdomen and intestinal regions—and, indeed, in other portions of the trunk aside from the region of the heart—lying prone on the field, and I have observed that in such cases where the wound proved fatal, suddenly or eventually, the men vomited very often and very much, rolling in it for that matter, and seeming to suffer great agony because of something on the stomach which it wanted to be rid of."

The best account of the assassin and his motives is contained in the statement of his brother-in-law, Mr. George Scoville, of Chicago. Guiteau is the youngest of Mrs. Scoville's brothers. Mr. Scoville said:

From my knowledge of Guiteau, which dates back to 1843, when he was seven years old, I knew on first hearing the story of the shooting that it was his work alone. From my personal knowledge of him, I knew him as a person who would not work under the control of any one, or suffer himself to be made a tool of by any one. He always was an entirely independent and self-reliant person. He would never ask advice, or take it from any one. To satisfy myself, I desired to question him, and I did so at the jail to-day. Our interview lasted about one hour.

I asked him the direct question how it happened that he undertook this sad business. He said: "It came to me first as a revelation from God, while I was in bed one evening about six weeks ago. It came as a revelation to me that I should kill Mr. Garfield and end the difficulties existing in the Republican party. The next morning when I got up I thought it over. I thought of it afterward, day after day, and the more I thought of it the more I became convinced that it was the will of God that I should kill Mr. Garfield. I had nothing against him personally that I should kill him. I respected him very much, and think him a very worthy man; but the welfare of the country and the Republican party seemed to me to require that I should put him out of the way. The differences existing in the Republican party would cease, the party would become triumphant, the stalwarts ruling, and the party, in fact, would be stronger than ever. I became satisfied that it was the will of the people, too."

"But how did you find out what the people thought about the thing?"

"Oh," replied Guiteau, "I studied the newspapers every day and found from them what the people wanted. I cut out slips from these papers every day, which showed that if the stalwarts got into power the country would be satisfied and all differences would be ended. All the slips cut out by me were enclosed by me to Attorney General MacVeagh, together with my explanation of why I was going to shoot the President, and I asked him to publish the whole in a newspaper. He has done me a great wrong in not having done as I requested. The people ought to have my reasons, and they would see why I did so."

Mr. Scoville said: "I have come all the way here from Chicago. I talked with many people there and with many on the way to this place, and I find that the people, as you call them, are very much excited against you, and consider your act a very great outrage and crime."

Guiteau smiled at this and said: "I guess you have not talked with the stalwarts; they won't say so."

Mr. Scoville asked: "Have you contemplated the punishment you will receive for this?"

To this Guiteau promptly replied: "They can't punish me; there can't be murder without a murderous intent, and I have never had any intent to murder him. I had no more intent to kill him than I had to kill you. I only meant to shoot him for the good of the country. During the war it was not considered a crime to shoot rebels; neither was it. Now, to shoot Mr. Garfield was just like shooting a rebel during the war. I have nothing against Mr. Garfield. I have just as friendly a feeling for him to-day as you have, and there can't be murder in such a case as that."

"But suppose," continued Mr. Scoville, "that a jury should find differently, and should convict you of murder?" Guiteau again smiled and said: "I am not afraid of that; the stalwarts will protect me. General Arthur will be President, and he is a particular friend of mine, and others of the stalwarts are friends of mine, and they are not going to see me suffer, when, by my act, I placed them in power. But this whole affair will be blown over in thirty days, just as soon as the people become accustomed to the change and the stalwarts are in power; and when they get my version of it and understand the reason for the act, they will be satisfied, and there will be no further complaint about it."

Mr. Scoville said: "But the President may not die. He may survive, and even then your punishment may be capital, on account of the enormity of the crime."

Guiteau answered: "The President will die; I know he will die. I hear of reports every once in a while to the effect that he is better. But, mark my words, he will die. The Lord intends it. The Lord directed me, and he means that the President shall die."

A Paris dispatch of July 8 says: The daughter of the English Major-General Myers fell into the sea at Hyeres, France. The General's wife and two other daughters sought to rescue her, and all four were drowned.

ADMIRAL PORTER says of the President: "He is one of the most charming men I ever met. His loss would be a great one to the country—a really incalculable one as affairs now are—but I have good hopes of his recovery. He has the advantage of pure blood and fine physique, both unimpaired because of his well known abstemiousness. And the prayers of the righteous are ascending from thousands of altars throughout the land. I am a firm believer in the efficacy of prayer when honestly, earnestly offered. In times of great trials such as the present one we discover that the religious sentiment of the country is deep and broad and responsive."

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold him self responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

RATING OF ARMY SCHOOL TEACHERS.

June 18, 1881.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Will you be good enough to enlighten the average Army teacher's much-bewildered intellect as to the true inwardness of par. 33, G. O. 24, 1873, H. Q. A., which propounds the subtle distinction "that a soldier while serving as school teacher will be rated as overseer of schools." Does such rating imply any relative rank as in the Navy, or is the thing a mere placebo, "to please the fools and puzzle all the wise?"

The status of an Army teacher—ranking as a private and "rated as an overseer of schools," whatever that may mean—is an absurd anomaly, at once injudicious and illogical. For he is, in the case of the enlisted men's schools at least, required to maintain proper discipline, while the authority to enforce it is withheld. It is surely desirable that the instructor should rank the instructor, else why institute officers at all, unless it is that, *inter alia*, instructors may be wholly unfettered and uninfluenced in their teachings by considerations of possibly disagreeable consequences. Now the school teacher instructs non-commissioned officers.

Briefly: here is an enlisted man possessed of fair education and intelligence, who is expected to exhibit an ethical nicety of conduct inferior only to that of, say the chaplain, and who yet finds himself in the ranks, receiving the pay of a private with a paltry 35 cents per diem thrown in by way of *honorarium*. Contrast this state of things with the position of teacher in the British army, whose lead in other matters we are prone enough to follow.

If it is really considered desirable to retain the services of properly qualified and reputable literary instructors, let the authorities without further delay rank the teacher as *sergeant ex virtute officii*.

DUBLINENSIS.

(From our Regular Correspondent)

LETTER FROM NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 8.

UPON the arrival of the *New Hampshire* off Conster's Harbor Island the marine guard from the *Minnesota* will be transferred to that vessel.

In view of the serious condition of the President it was decided by Capt. Luce not to participate in the municipal celebration as intended, and it may be said that the National holiday was virtually observed on board the *Constitution* and the *Minnesota* the same as though it had been Sunday. The ships were not "dressed" and no salutes were fired. The commanding officers at Fort Adams and at the torpedo station also gave orders that no salutes be fired. The Army and Navy officers in the city, as well as those under them, were shocked at the horrible news, and it is safe to say that no class are more solicitous for the recovery of the President than those who so loyally serve their country. The *Portsmouth* was in Bristol Harbor on the 4th, and her officers, with the apprentice boys and marines, made arrangements to participate in the celebration in that historic town, upon invitation of Gen. Burnside, but upon the reception of the news of Gov. Littlefield's proclamation it was decided not to take part in the demonstration, and in justice to the town officials it should be stated that the proposed programme was abandoned.

Prof. Walter N. Hill, the chemist at the torpedo station, has been at Chester, Pa., where he is to locate as manager of the nitro-glycerine works at that place, at the close of the present season at the station, during the week.

Lieut. W. M. Wood, commanding U. S. steamer *Lookout*, attached to the United States Fish Commission, has rented a cottage here for the summer.

We regret to announce that Capt. K. R. Breese, U. S. N., is seriously ill with an affection of the heart and other kindred troubles, at his residence in this city. His friends, while hoping for the best, deemed it wise to have a consultation of physicians. His many friends will wish him a speedy recovery.

But for the postponement of the regatta at Bristol, R. I., on the 4th inst., Capt. T. O. Selfridge, in command of the torpedo station, would have entered his fine craft for that contest.

A large number of the boys from the *Minnesota* have been drafted to the *Constitution*.

It is proposed to have another trial of the Lay-Haight torpedo, under the direction of Capt. Selfridge and his officers, at the torpedo station.

Capt. Chandler's family are not to be required to leave the *Minnesota*, as was thought to be the case under the recent order of the Secretary of the Navy, an exception having been made in this particular case.

The *Constitution* did not start on her cruise on Saturday as expected. She did change her anchorage, however, but for some reason the cruise was postponed. She is now anchored in the outer harbor near the *Minnesota*.

A recruiting office for boys is to be opened here by order of Capt. Luce.

A LETTER from Russia states that about thirty army officers, including a colonel of the Imperial Guards, have been arrested during the past month. Among the naval officers arrested is a relative of the Procureur G. N. Mouravieff, who conducted the prosecution of Rousakoff and the other Nihilists, who were executed for complicity in the murder of the Czar. The policy of procrastination reigns supreme in St. Petersburg.

(For the Army and Navy Journal.)

CADET SERVICE AND LONGEVITY PAY.

ARE officers of the Army graduates of West Point entitled to count their cadet service in determining longevity pay? The Attorney-General has recently held that they are not; but, with due respect for the opinion of that officer, there is so much to be said on the other side of the question, that it may not be inappropriate to bring it to the attention of your readers, many of whom are personally interested in the matter.

In construing a statute the principal object is to discover the intent of the law maker. Kent says: "The great object of the maxims of interpretation is to discover the true intention of the law; and whenever that intention can be indubitably ascertained, and be not in violation of constitutional rights, the courts are bound to obey it, whatever may be their opinion of its wisdom or policy."

With this object in view let us first examine the history of legislation on this subject. Prior to June 18, 1878, Attorney-General MacVeagh shows in his opinion that only service as a commissioned officer in the Regular Army could be taken into account in determining longevity pay. On that date Congress passed the following act: "All officers of the Army of the United States, who have served as officers in the volunteer forces during the War of the Rebellion, or as enlisted men in the Army of the United States, Regular or Volunteer, shall and are hereby credited with the full time they may have served as such officers and as such enlisted men, in computing their service for longevity pay," etc.

It was thought under this act that cadet service could be counted; but, on referring the question to Attorney-General Devens he decided adversely to that claim, but held, that service as an enlisted man at any time could be reckoned after the act of June 18, 1878; therefore the following service could be counted:

1st. All service as a commissioned officer in the Regular Army.

2d. All service as a commissioned officer in the Volunteer forces during the War of the Rebellion.

3d. All service as an enlisted man in the Army of the United States, Regular or Volunteer.

What service could not be counted:

1st. Service as a cadet at the Military Academy.

2d. Service as a Volunteer officer in the Mexican war.

3d. Service in the Navy.

At the next session of Congress, after Attorney-General Devens's opinion was given, or the next but one, a clause was introduced in the Army Appropriation bill which authorized the counting of all service in the Army. This passed both Houses of Congress twice, but was vetoed by President Hayes on account of the legislation it contained in reference to using the Army at the polls. On the third passage of the bill the clause for some reason was stricken out. I have spoken from memory as to this point, not having the records at hand. It is immaterial, however, to the question.

This remained the state of things until the Appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, was passed when the clause under discussion was incorporated. This clause reads: "Additional pay to officers for length of service to be paid with their current monthly pay and the actual time of service in the Army and Navy, or both, shall be allowed all officers in computing their pay."

This clause must have been introduced for some purpose, and the only construction which can be adopted is, that it was introduced to allow the counting of service which before could not be counted. Of Army service the only cases, as I have shown above, are (1st), cadet service, and (2d) service as a volunteer officer in the Mexican war. But I think it can safely be said that if there is an officer in the Army who was a volunteer officer during the Mexican war, he long ago had become entitled to the maximum increase of forty per cent. The clause in the Appropriation bill of 1879 or 1880 and the clause in the bill under discussion, were not, therefore, introduced for the benefit of this class of officers. The irresistible conclusion, therefore, must be that it was intended to cover cadet service, or else was mere surplusage.

That cadet service was intended is shown beyond question in another way.

The Appropriation bill first passed the House without the clause under discussion. It was introduced by the Senate. When the amended bill was sent back to the House it was referred to the Appropriation Committee. Mr. Clymer, in reporting back the bill to the House from the Appropriation Committee, said: "We deem it entirely equitable that the actual time served by an officer in the Army or Navy should be allowed in computing his pay; but it was not deemed wise that this should in every case be counted in determining length of service, as it might create great confusion, and give rank which would not be right. The committee did not deem it just that service at the Naval Academy or West Point should be counted in giving rank. Therefore, we recommend that the House concur in this amendment, with our amendment striking out the words 'and length of service.'"

"Mr. Valentine—What is the recommendation of the committee with reference to the amendment referred to in regard to computing length of service?"

"Mr. Clymer—We recommend the striking out of the words 'and length of service,' because otherwise the provision would change, as we think improperly, the relative rank of officers."

"Mr. Valentine—I think the Senate right on that point, and I want to vote that way."

"Mr. Hawley—I believe the gentleman, if he considers the question, will find that he is mistaken. Suppose two young men are commissioned as 1st lieutenants on the same day, and one of them appointed from civil life and the other coming from West Point, we do not think it proper that in such case the young man appointed from West Point should have four years' advantage by reason of his service at the Military Academy."

"Mr. Clymer—It would work great inequality which we think was not intended by the Senate. To prevent misconception we have recommended an amendment striking out the words 'and length of service.'"

The House adopted the report of the committee.

A conference committee, of which Messrs. Clymer and Hawley were two of the members, was then appointed, and it agreed to the clause as it now appears in the Appropriation bill.

Mr. Clymer, in explaining the conference report when the bill came before the House for final passage, said: "Under amendment two, it strikes out the words 'and length of service' as ambiguous and unnecessary."

Can there be any misunderstanding of the intent of Congress?

It is a rule of construction that the expressions of members of Congress in debate cannot be taken in determining the intention of a law. But these expressions of Messrs. Clymer and Hawley (both members of the Appropriation Committee) were not expressions in debate. They are explanations, by members of the Appropriation Committee, of the intention of the law, and it was with the understanding, that the law covered cadet service, that Congress passed the bill.

Take now the words in the law and let us see whether service as a cadet at West Point is "service in the Army."

The act of July 23, 1866, provided that the Army of the United States shall consist of "one General, one Lieutenant-General, etc., etc., and the professors and corps of cadets of the United States Military Academy," (Sec. 1094, R. S.) The corps of cadets is as much a part of the Army as any officer or body of enlisted men mentioned in this law.

Attorney-General Wirt says: "Cadets are soldiers receiving the pay of sergeants, and bound to perform military duty in such places and on such service as the Commander-in-Chief shall order; and the corps to which they are attached is a part of the military peace establishment."

"As a part of the Corps of Engineers they form a part of the land forces of the United States, and have been constantly subjected by Congress to the rules and Articles of War and to trials by Court-martial." (I. Ap. 276.)

The Court of Claims, in deciding recently whether a cadet was an enlisted man within the meaning of the act of June 18, 1878, (above quoted), after showing that the cadet is appointed and not enlisted, said: "In our opinion this as clearly makes each member of that corps an inferior officer as if the statute proceeded to declare him so."

"But though an inferior officer, his status is in no respect that of a non-commissioned officer. A non-commissioned officer is selected and appointed from the ranks by the regimental commander (Reg. 73), and may be arbitrarily reduced there by the power which appointed him. (Ib. 79). But the cadet, although for purposes of instruction, he may temporarily serve as a private soldier or as a non-commissioned officer within the limits of the Academy, bears these relations only as a pupil, and only towards his fellow cadet and the officers of the Academy. Towards the Government and the Army at large (note these words), his relation is that of an un-commissioned officer with a warrant of the Secretary of War as the evidence of his title. There is nothing singular in the form of this quasi commission, for in the consular service vice consuls and consular agents receive similar evidence of title to their respective offices. Through the appointments which it evidences the cadet has, under existing laws, vested rights in his office, of which no superior can deprive him except in the mode prescribed by law, and for faults or negligence of his own."

And in another place the court said in discussing the amenability of cadets to Court-martial: "Prior to the Revised Statute they were like any other soldier (the italics are my own), justiciable by a Court-martial for any violation of the Articles of War. But the section introductory of the Article of War in the Revised Statute (sec. 1342), contains these words: 'The armies of the United States shall be governed by the following rules and articles: The word officer as used therein shall be understood to designate commissioned officers; the word soldier shall be understood to include non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates, and other enlisted men;' and it is argued that as a cadet is not a commissioned or a non-commissioned officer, or a musician, artificer, or private, he is not subject to the Article of War unless he is an enlisted man."

"This presents no real difficulty. No one supposes for an instant that Congress did not intend to subject the cadet to the Article of War."

Let us now look at Army Regulations for a moment.

Article II. reads as follows:

RANK OF OFFICERS AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

1st. Lieutenant-General.	8th. 1st Lieutenant.
2d. Major-General.	9th. 2d Lieutenant.
3d. Brigadier-General.	10th. Cadet.
4th. Colonel.	11th. Sergeant-Major.
5th. Lieut.-Colonel.	12th. Quartermaster-Sergt.
6th. Major.	Etc., etc.
7th. Captain.	

Observe also the oath of office which a cadet is required to take on entering the Academy:

"I ———, of the State of ———, aged — years, — months, having been selected for appointment as a cadet in the Military Academy of the United States, do hereby engage, with the consent of my (parent or guardian), in the event of my receiving such appointment, that I will serve in the Army of the United States for eight years, unless sooner discharged by competent authority."

Attorney-General MacVeagh, in deciding this question, lays much stress on an opinion of Attorney-General Cushing (7 Op., 333), which is as follows: "We see by the statute the internal military organization of the Academy is for the purpose of military instruction. It is not actual service in the Army."

If we examine this opinion more fully we shall see that Attorney-General Cushing used this language in a particular sense, and with no such meaning as Attorney-General MacVeagh gives it. He was discussing the amenability of cadets to courts-martial and their right to sit on such courts; and, having held that they were not commissioned officers so as to allow them to sit on courts-martial, and that they might be tried by regimental and garrison courts, he goes on to discuss the punishment which a court could inflict and says: "The action of a Court-martial on the cadets of the Military Academy has its limitation in their peculiar character. They cannot be treated as mere privates or as technical non-commissioned officers. They must be treated as quasi-commissioned officers."

Then for purposes of discussion he considers the cadet in their relations:

1st. To the internal organization of the Academy for purposes of instruction as among themselves.

2d. To the Academy as a garrison.

We shall get a better idea by examining the language of Mr. Cushing, which is as follows:

"Then comes the question of the relation of the Article of War to the cadets as among themselves in their academic organization. We see by the statute that the internal military organization of the Academy is for the purpose of military instruction. It is not actual service in the Army. The rank of the cadet within the Academy as commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer, and private, is not rank in the Army. Hence it follows that the 9th Article of War which defines the punishment of an officer or soldier who offers violence to, or disobeys the command of, his superior officer, does not apply as between the undergraduate cadet and his fellow undergraduates, whatever may be their relative rank in the academic organization; nor does the 46th Article of War apply to the case of an undergraduate cadet on guard in the internal or educational organization of the Academy."

"If, indeed, an undergraduate cadet shall offer violence to, or disobey, his proper superior officer, intending that term to designate any of the commissioned officers of the Army on duty at the Academy, or if while on actual military duty out of the course of his academic duty, he should be ordered on guard, then he would be liable to the penalties of the appropriate Article of War, but with the reservation already suggested, as to the nature of the punishment to which in any case he can be lawfully subjected."

"And when the undergraduate cadet is posted on guard at the Academy considered as a garrison, and is thus performing garrison or military duty proper, even although that garrison duty ministers to his education, it would seem that he must be held subject in that case to the penalties of the Article of War."

"In these various questions on the relation of the rules and articles to cadets it is necessary to distinguish as clearly as we can between what attaches to the cadet as military duty and what as only academic instruction, because the statute has enacted that distinction in saying that the internal military organization of the Academy shall be for the purpose of military instruction. It requires service, and supposes among the cadets, what are for a certain purpose only, officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates. That purpose is instruction. Such officers are not officers to rank with officers of the same grade in the Army, nor are such privates, privates in the Army. They are all officers, quasi-commissioned officers relatively to the rules and Articles of War."

"Whatever breach of duty a cadet private commits, whether on parade or in barracks, he is punishable for as a military offence, but its measure of intensity is not derived from the academic relation between such cadet private and his cadet officer; it is derived from his relation to the Academy and to the commissioned officer in command at the Academy."

It clearly appears that Attorney-General Cushing meant to say that in their relation to each other for purposes of academic instruction cadet service was not actual service in the Army. Had it been then a cadet private would have been liable to the penalties of the 9th Article (present 21st) for striking or offering violence to a cadet officer. But that was all he did mean.

Attorney-General MacVeagh himself holds that cadets are a part of the Army. He says: "It is very true that the corps of cadets at West Point constitute a part of the Army, but it does not follow that a cadet pursuing his studies at West Point is in actual service in the Army, within the meaning of the clause in the Army Appropriation bill." If we look at the clause in the Appropriation bill closely, we will see that it does not provide for the counting of the time of actual service in the Army, but for the actual time of service. The adjective "actual" qualifies the word "time" and not "service." If an officer has really or actually passed any time of service in the Army, he is by the wording of the law, I believe, entitled to count it in determining his pay.

There is one more point to be considered. Attorney-General MacVeagh holds that the terms "service in the Navy" are not less general or comprehensive, than "service in the Army." They include service in the naval forces, whether Regular or Volunteer, and whether a commissioned officer of the line or staff, or as warrant, or other officer (italics my own), or as an enlisted man; and for such service the act of 1881 entitles an Army officer to credit it in computing his longevity pay.

Now let us reverse this proposition. The terms "service in the Army" are not less general or comprehensive than "service in the Navy." If the terms include "warrant or other officers" in the Navy, they must in the Army.

Now what are cadets? In the very opinion of Attorney-General Cushing, from which Attorney-General MacVeagh quotes (7 Op., 333), Mr. Cushing says: "Undergraduate cadets are, in the eyes of the law, not commissioned officers but warrant officers. The legal condition of undergraduate cadets thus appears to be in

some respects analogous to that of midshipman in the Navy. Their warrant being from the President is indeed a species of commission granted by the President as of the class of the 'inferior officers' of the Constitution."

Attorney-General Devens, in his opinion of Aug. 7, 1878, holding that cadets are not enlisted men, speaking of this opinion of Attorney-General Cushing, says: "The subsequent well considered discussion of the topic by Mr. Cushing (7 Op., 333), in which the view now adopted is clearly maintained, may well be characterized as making substantially an end of controversy thereupon."

And finally I repeat the decision of the Court of Claims in the recent examination of the status of cadets: "The second section of the second article of the Constitution empowers Congress to vest the appointment of inferior officers by law in the President alone. Congress has exercised its power in this respect in the very language of the Constitution. It has enacted that the corps of cadets shall be appointed by the President (Rev. Stat., sec. 1315). In our opinion this as clearly makes each member of the corps an inferior officer as if the statute provided to declare him so. Towards the Government and the Army at large his relation is that of an uncommissioned officer with a warrant of the Secretary of War as the evidence of his title."

I submit these facts, leaving it to your readers to decide whether they will abide by the decision of the Attorney-General, or whether they will take further steps in the matter.

JUSTICE.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Antonas Topia vs. The United States.

NORR, Judge, delivered the opinion of the court.

The claimant in this case represents a class of the enlisted men in Co. A, 3d New Mexico Volunteers, who were deserters. He seeks to recover for the loss of his horse, because he was dismounted and separated from his horse, and ordered to duty at a station detached from his horse. It may be conceded that he was dismounted on the 20th February, 1863, but it must be remembered that he deserted on the night of the 21st. Technically his case may come within the very letter of the act, 1849, but that act expresses only a part of a soldier's compact. It and all other statutes for his benefit are based on the fact of his faithful service, and it would be a monstrous perversion of their purpose to hold that they could be used to encourage desertion or recompense deserters. As was said by the Supreme Court, in Sanders' case (93 U. S. R. 77):

"Forfeiture of pay and allowances up to the time of desertion follows from the conditions of the contract of enlistment, which is for faithful service. The contract is an entirety, and if service for any portion of the time is criminally omitted the pay and allowances for faithful service are not earned. And for the purpose of determining the rights of the soldiers to receive pay and allowances for past services the fact of desertion need not be established by the findings of a Court-martial; it is sufficient to justify a withholding of the moneys that the fact appears upon the muster rolls of his company."

The judgment of the court is that the claimant's petition be dismissed.

EXPENDITURE OF AMMUNITION.

In his article on the siege of Plevna, in the Journal of the Military Service Institution, Lieut. Bliss says: In 1877, Lieut. Naumann gave the following data in regard to the expenditure of ammunition in the German service: 1. Infantry, ordinary fire: Ammunition in cartridge box lasts at least 22'. Ammunition in cartridge box and knapsack lasts at least 45'. Including cartridges of 20 per cent. disabled men the ammunition lasts 55'. One minute's rapid fire consumes cartridges for three minutes ordinary fire. Five minutes' fire advancing "Springing"—five minutes ordinary fire.

In regard to the expenditure of ammunition by the Russian troops during the Campaign of 1877-78, the Russian "Artillery Journal," of Aug., 1880, has the following information:

Cartridges expended for the

	Berdan.	Kronka.	Peabody.
By 23 Infantry Divisions.....	2,984,012	9,914,026	22,315
By the Rifles.....	1,323,346		
By the Sappers.....		83,643	
Total expended by Foot Troops, 4,306,358		9,997,669	22,315

Besides 20,315 Cavalry Berdan Cartridges.

	Berdan.	Kronka.	Revolver.
By the Cavalry.....	1,687,610	108,416	121,020
By the Artillery.....	Shell.	Shrapnel.	Casiter.
9 pounders.....	92,201	31,323	252
4 pounders.....	41,464	22,069	283
3-pounders (Mountain guns.)	355	382	50

The greatest consumption of ammunition by any one of the 23 Infantry Divisions during the Campaign was 1,421,781 cartridges, expended by the 16th Infantry Division (Gen. Skobelev's); the greatest consumption in any one action was 94 rounds per musket, expended by the Regiment No. 140, at Karahassankiol, on the 30th of August, 1877. The greatest consumption by the Artillery in any one action was 180 rounds per gun, expended by the 3d battery of the 31st Artillery brigade in the assault at Nikopolis. The greatest consumption by the Cavalry was 44,449 cartridges, expended by the 9th Dragoons and the 9th Uhlans.

It is proposed to hold an international shooting fête at Paris, and a prize of 20,000 francs, to be offered by the government, is spoken of. All nations will be invited to take part in the gathering, if the arrangements can be successfully carried out. It will take place on the plain of St. Maur, in the presence of an imposing military camp.

NAPOLEON'S TESTIMONY.

GEN. W. W. BURNS, Asst. Commissary General, U. S. A., sends us, with the request that we should publish, Napoleon's remarkable testimony to the mysterious power of Christianity, which has become famous through the report of Las Casas. Though it is no doubt familiar to many readers, it is so eloquent an acknowledgment by one of the greatest of men of the existence of a greater than man, that we reproduce it here as requested. In sending it Gen. Burns says:

"The disposition of education is to substitute reason for faith in religion. The intellect, proud of its achievements in science and philosophy, assumes celestial wings, and, like Icarus, would mount to the spheres to find out infinity. The first flight of infidelity makes essay upon the divinity of Christ. The conception by the Virgin was above the known laws of nature, and therefore beyond the finite reason of man. The major premise of a logical syllogism being a mystery and not a received axiom is, to reason, a false assumption from which philosophical truth cannot be deduced. Logic is stopped at the base, and the gods of reason, without faith, must sweep the "divinity of Christ from their horizon." Mystery, not being a received finite axiom, is false. Nature is admitted true, and deduction follows, that man is but an animal; die when his heart ceases to beat. Faith is a delusive hope; there is no place for a soul beyond the grave. Since reasoners accept only received deductions from greater reasoners, the fall of ingenious Icarus may be checked to save from destruction by spreading opinions from the acknowledged greater mind the world has known, and, because of its greatness, associated with infidelity. The following from the lips of Napoleon to Las Casas (himself an infidel), may, therefore, be timely. Nothing could be added without weakening this almost divine discourse."

There exists an infinite Being compared with whom I, Napoleon, with all my genius, am truly a pure nothing. I perceive him, God; I see him; have need of him; I believe in him. . . . I know men, and I affirm that Jesus Christ was not a man. Superficial minds see a resemblance between Christ and the founders of empires and the gods of other religions; that resemblance does not exist.

There is between Christianity and whatever other religion the distance of infinity. Paganism is the work of man, Numa, Lycurgus, Memphis, Confucius; Mahomed, and the gods I recognize as beings like myself. Legislators, lawgivers (nothing announced them as divine), with foibles and errors which ally them to humanity. It is not so with Christ; every thing in him astonishes me. His spirit overawes me, and his will confounds me. Between him and whoever else in the world there is no possible term of comparison. He is truly a Being by himself. His ideas, His sentiments, the truths which he announces, His manner of convincing, are not explained, either by human organization or by the nature of things. His birth and the history of his life; the profundity of his doctrine, which grapples the mightiest difficulties, and which is, of those difficulties, the most admirable solution. His gospel, His apparition, His empire, His march across the ages and the realms—everything is, for me, a prodigy. A mystery insoluble, which plunges me into a reverie from which I cannot escape; a mystery which is before my eyes, there, a mystery which I can neither deny nor explain.

Here I see nothing human—the nearer I approach the more carefully I examine; every thing is above me—everything remains grand, of a grandeur which overpowers me. His religion is a revelation from an intelligence which certainly is not of man. There is there a profound originality which has created a series of words and of maxims before unknown. Jesus borrowed nothing from our sciences. One can find absolutely nowhere, but in him alone, the imitation of the example of his life. He is not a philosopher, since he advances by miracles, and from the commencement his disciples worshipped him. He persuades them far more by an appeal to the heart than by any display of method and of logic. Neither did he impose upon them any preliminary studies or any knowledge of letters. All his religion consisted in believing.

In fact, the sciences and philosophy avail nothing for salvation, and Jesus came into the world to reveal the mysteries of heaven and the laws of the spirit. Also, he has nothing to do but with the soul and to that alone he brings his Gospel. The soul is sufficient for him as he is sufficient for the soul. Before him the soul was nothing; matter and time were the masters of the world. At his voice everything returns to order; science and philosophy become secondary. The soul has recognized its sovereignty. All the scholastic scaffolding falls as an edifice ruined before one single word—*faith*.

What a master! and what a word! which can effect such a revolution. With what authority does he teach us to pray! He imposes his belief and no one, thus far, has been able to contradict him: first, because the Gospel contains the purest morality, and also because the doctrine which it contains, of obscurity, is only the proclamation and the temple of that which exists where no eye can see and no reason can penetrate.

Who is the insensate who will say no to that intrepid voyager who records the marvels of the icy peaks; which he alone has had the boldness to visit? Christ is that bold voyager. One can doubtless remain incredulous, but no one can venture to say, it is not so.

Unquestionably, with the skill of thinking, one can seize the key of the philosophy of Socrates and Plato, but to do this, it is necessary to be a metaphysician, and moreover with years of study one must possess special aptitude. But good sense alone, the heart, an honest spirit, are sufficient to comprehend Christianity. The Christian religion is neither ideology nor metaphysics, but a practical rule, which directs the actions of man, corrects him, consoles him, and assists him in all his conduct. I search in vain in history to find the similar to Jesus Christ or anything which can approach the Gospel. Neither history nor humanity, nor the ages nor nature, can offer me anything with which I am able to compare it or explain it. Here everything is extraordinary. The more I consider the Gospel, the more I am assured that there is nothing there which is not beyond the march of events and above the human mind. Book unique! where the mind finds moral beauty before unknown, and an idea of the Supreme, superior even to that which nature suggests. Who but God could produce that type, that ideal, of perfection, equally exclusive and original?

Christ proposed to our faith a series of mysteries. He commands with authority, giving no other reason than those tremendous words—I am God. He declares it. What an abyss he creates by that declaration between himself and all

fabrications of religion. What audacity, what sacrilege, what blasphemy, if it were not true! I say more: the universal triumph of an affirmation of that kind, if the triumph were not really that of God himself, would be a plausible atheism, an excuse and a reason for it.

Moreover, in propounding mysteries, Christ is harmonious with nature, which is profoundly mysterious. Human life is a mystery, in its origin, its organization, and its end. In man and out of man everything in nature is mysterious. The creation and the destiny of the world are unfathomable abysses, as also the creation and destiny of each individual. Can one wish that religion should not also be mysterious? The Gospel is not a book, it is a living being, with an action, a power which invades everything that opposes its extension. . . . What a proof of the divinity of Christ: with an empire so absolute, he has but a single end—the spiritual amelioration of individuals, the purity of conscience, the union to that which is true—the holiness of the soul. Christ speaks and at once generations become his, by stricter, closer ties than blood—by the most sacred, the most indissoluble of all unions. He lights up the flames of love, which consumes self-love, and prevails over every other love. The founders of other religions never conceived of this mystic love, which is the essence of Christianity, and is beautifully called *charity*. In every attempt to effect this thing, namely, to make him *cif beloved*, man deeply feels his own impotence. Christ's greatest miracle, therefore, is the reign of *charity*.

What an abyss between my deep misery—who has been called the great Napoleon, and the eternal reign of Christ, which is proclaimed, loved, adored, and which extends over all the earth. Is it to die? Is it not rather to live? The death of Christ!—it is the death of God, which would be the annihilation of the universe.

THE NIGHT AT MONTEREY.

The following is inserted by permission, from a Collection of Poems by Major Theo. J. Eckerson, U. S. A., soon to be published.

In the redoubt at Monterey,
Where many a shell had burst,
Our powder-wakeful fellows lay,
September Twenty-first;
All day the battle fierce had raged
Till this earthwork we won,
And hundreds in the morn engaged
Lay dead ere set of sun.

Night had closed down, and now the rain
In ceaseless torrents fell,
While from the Black Fort mortar train
Screamed now and then a shell,
Which, circling o'er the city's length
In meteoric sport,
Would plunge at last and spend its strength
In the ditches of our fort.

Our war-worn boys were scattered round—
Some on the breastworks lay,
While 'neath the gun, on the wet ground
Some tired ones snored away;
Others, more wakeful than the rest,
Oped now and then an eye
To watch the shells, which from the west
Trailed out across the sky.

My tour on post at two expired,
To be resumed at six,
And hungry, wet, and very tired,
(A soldier's common fix),
Under a caisson, on the ground
I found a muddy bed,
And there a sleeping comrade found
With blanket-covered head.

I nudged him, but he wakened not—
Then shared his blanket warm—
I lay awake, and wrapt in thought
I quite forgot the storm.
Poor boy! how soundly, silently
He slept—how straight each limb!
My God! I thought, how glad I'd be
If I could sleep like him!

Day broke—I heard th' unwelcome shout,
The warning word, "Relief!"
I seized my musket and crawled out
At summons of my chief.
My comrade of the cold, wet bed,
No sign or token gave,
But stretched beneath the blanket laid
As quiet as the grave.

I pulled the blanket down, and lo!
A ghastly, bleeding head,
And rigid, whitened features show
Too surely he is dead!
Upon his breast a paper shred
Tara from his note-book lay,
On which in pencil rough I read
These words, and turned away:

"W. G. Williams, Engineer,
Killed in the final charge!"

Thus had I lain with Death, alone
Four hours in rain and mud,
Till startled by the corporal's tone
I left that pool of blood!

Long years have flown since with the dead
I spent that fearful night,
And I have marched, and fought and bled
In many a stirring fight;
I've quailed before the leaden storm,
But not with half such dread
As when unblanketing the form
Of Captain Williams, dead!

A WILKESBARRE, Pa., despatch of July 4 says: "Reese Lyboun, of Plains, a few miles from here, was thrown from a horse in this city to-day and killed. He was a member of the 5th Artillery and was one of the first soldiers who went to Alaska. He had served several years in the British army."

CAPT. JOSEPH I. BAKER died June 24 at Raleigh, N. C. He was born in India, and for many years was an officer in the British army, serving in India and the Crimea with distinction. In 1864 he came to America, and was commissioned captain in the 4th Massachusetts Cavalry, and for gallant services was soon made brevet lieutenant-colonel.

STATIONS OF TROOPS.

CAVALRY.

1st Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. Ter.
A, B, E, K, M, Ft. Walla Walla. G, Fort McDermit, Nev.
C, Fort Bidwell, Cal. H, Ft. Colville, Wash. Ter.
D, Ft. Lypwai, Idaho Ter. I, Ft. Halleck, Nev.
F, Boise Barracks, Idaho T. L, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

2d Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Custer, M. T.
A, B, C, K, Fort Maginnis, M. T. D, Fort Ellis, M. T.
F, G, I, M, Fort Custer, M. T. H, L, Fort Assiniboine, M. T.
E, Fort Keogh, M. T.

3d Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. D. A. Russell, Wy. T.
A, Fort McKinney, Wy. T. G, Fort Russell, W. T.
B, D, F, Fort Sanders, Wy. T. H, Fort Fred. Steele, Wy. T.
C, L, M, Fort D. A. Russell. I, K, Fort Washakie, Wy. T.
* On detached service at Georgetown, Col.
† On detached service camp at White River Agency, Colo.

4th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Riley, Kas.
A, D, Fort Hays, Kas. E, Fort Elliott, Tex.
B, I, K, L, Cantonment on G, H, Fort Reno, Ind. T.
Uncomphgre, Colo. M, Cantonment on North Fork
C, F, Fort Sill, Ind. T. Canadian River, Ind. T.
* Field service Cantonment on Uncomphgre, Colo.

5th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Laramie, Wy. T.
A, G, I, K, Fort Laramie, Wy. T. C, E, L, Fort Sidney, Neb.
B, D, F, Fort Niobrara, Neb. H, M, Fort Robinson, Neb.

6th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Lowell, A. T.
A, F, Fort Grant, A. T. G, Camp Huachuca, A. T.
B, Camp Thomas, A. T. H, K, Fort Verde, A. T.
C, L, Fort Bowie, A. T. I, Fort McInnis, A. T.
D, E, Fort Apache, A. T. M, Fort Lowell, A. T.

7th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.
A, D, Cantonment on Uncomphgre, Col.
B, Fort Yates, D. T. F, Fort Buford, D. T.
C, E, G, H, M, Fort Meade. I, K, Fort Totten, D. T.
L, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.

8th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Clark, Tex.
A, D, G, H, K, M, Fort Clark. B, Fort Ringgold, Tex.
C, Fort Duncan, Tex. I, Fort Brown, Tex.
E, San Diego, Tex. L, Camp Del Rio, Tex.
F, Fort McIntosh, Tex.

9th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Santa Fe, N. M.
A, G, Fort Stanton, N. M. E, I, K, Fort Wingate, N. M.
B, F, H, Fort Bayard, N. M. M, Fort Selden, N. M.
C, Fort Cummings, N. M.

10th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Concho, Tex.
A, C, H, K, Fort Davis, Tex. E, Grerson Spring, Tex.
D, I, Fort Stockton, Tex. M, Camp Charlotte, Tex.
F, G, L, Ft. Concho, Tex.
* Head of North Concho.

ARTILLERY.

1st Artillery—Hdgrs., Ft. Adams, R. I.
A, D, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. G, Fort Monroe, Va.
B, E, F, K, Ft. Adams, R. I. I, Fort Preble, Me.
C, M, Fort Trumbull, Conn. J, L, Fort Warren, Mass.

2d Artillery—Hdgrs., Wash. Bks., Washington, D. C.
A, B, C, D, H, Wash. Barracks. I, M, Fort McHenry, Md.
E, G, Little Rock Bks., Ark. K, Fort Monroe, Va.
F, Ft. Ringgold, Tex. L, Atlanta, Ga.

3d Artillery—Hdgrs., Ft. Hamilton, N. N. H.
A, Fort Monroe, Va. F, G, Fort Schuyler, N. Y.
B, Fort Niagara, N. Y. H, Madison Bks., N. Y.
C, D, L, M, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. I, K, Plattsburg Bks., N. Y.
E, I, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.

4th Artillery—Hdgrs., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
A, C, L, Fort Point, Cal. M, Point San Jose, Cal.
B, D, H, Presidio Cal. F, K, Fort Canby, Wash. T.
E, G, Alcatraz Island, Cal. I, Fort Monroe, Va.

5th Artillery—Hdgrs., Atlanta, Ga.
A, K, St. Augustine, Fla. D, E, Ft. Brooke, Fla.
B, F, G, L, M, Atlanta, Ga. H, Newport Bks., Ky.
C, Fort Monroe, Va.
† The dagger indicates the light batteries.

INFANTRY.

1st Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Davis, Tex.
A, I, Fort Stockton, Tex. G, Presidio, Tex.
B, C, D, E, F, H, Fort Davis, Tex. K, Pena Colorado, Tex.

2d Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Cœur d'Alene, Idaho T.
A, B, G, I, Fort Cœur d'Alene. D, E, F, K, Co. Spokane, Wh. T.
C, H, Fort Colville, Wash. T.

3d Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Shaw, M. T.
A, F, G, Fort Shaw, M. T. C, E, Fort Ellis, M. T.
B, D, H, I, Fort Missoula, M. T. K, Fort Maginnis, M. T.

4th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Sanders, Wy. T.
A, G, Fort Fetterman, Wy. T. D, K, Fort Laramie, Wy. T.
B, F, Fort Sanders, Wy. T. E, H, Fort Bridger, W. T.
C, Fort Fred. Steele, Wy. T. I, Fort D. A. Russell, Wy. T.

5th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Keogh, M. T.
A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, Ft. Keogh.

6th Infantry—Hdgrs., White River Agency, Colo.
A, B, C, E, K, White River Agcy. I, Camp on Snake River, Wyo.
D, F, G, H, Cantonment on Uncomphgre, Colo.

7th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Snelling, Minn.
A, B, E, Fort Buford, D. T. F, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.
C, H, K, Ft. Snelling, Minn. G, I, Ft. Stevenson, D. T.
D, Cantonment Bad Lands, Dak.
* Temporary duty at Fort Buford, D. T.

8th Infantry—Hdgrs., Angel Island, Cal.
A, San Diego Bks., Cal. E, Fort Gaston, Cal.
B, K, Benicia Bks., Cal. G, Fort Halleck, Nev.
C, F, D, Angel Island, Cal. I, Fort Yuma, Cal.
H, Fort Bidwell, Cal.

9th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Omaha, Neb.
E, Camp at Cheyenne Depot, Wy. G, Fort Robinson, Neb.
B, Fort Niobrara, Neb. F, Fort Sidney, Neb.
C, D, K, Fort Omaha, Neb. A, H, I, Ft. McKinney, Wy. T.

10th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Wayne, Mich.
A, E, H, K, Fort Wayne, Mich. C, D, Fort Mackinac, Mich.
B, I, Fort Brady, Mich. F, G, Fort Porter, N. Y.

11th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Sully, D. T.
A, Camp Porter, M. T. D, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.
B, F, Poplar Creek Agency, M. T. E, Fort Bennett, D. T.
C, H, Fort Custer, M. T. G, I, K, Fort Sully, D. T.

12th Infantry—Hdgrs., Whipple Barracks, A. T.
A, Fort Mojave, A. T. G, Fort McDowell, A. T.
B, F, Whipple Bks., A. T. H, I, Fort Grant, A. T.
C, Camp Thomas, A. T. K, Fort Verde, A. T.
D, E, Fort Apache, A. T.

13th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Wingate, N. M.
A, B, C, D, E, Fort Lewis, Colo. F, G, H, I, K, Fort Wingate.
14th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Douglas, Utah.
A, Fort Hall, Idaho. D, E, F, H, I, K, Fort Douglas
B, C, G, Fort Cameron, U. T.

15th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Stanton, N. M.
A, G, Fort Bliss, Tex. F, Fort Union, N. M.
B, C, Fort Stanton, N. M. H, Fort Craig, N. M.
D, Fort Cummings, N. M. I, Fort Marcy, N. M.
E, Fort Bayard, N. M. K, Fort Selden, N. M.
* In the field.

16th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. McKavett, Tex.
A, B, C, F, Fort Concho, Tex. H, San Antonio, Tex.
E, D, G, I, K, Ft. McKavett.
* At Grerson's Spring. † Camp Charlotte.

17th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Yates, D. T.
A, D, H, Fort Yates, D. T. E, K, Fort Pembina, D. T.
B, Camp Porter, M. T. F, Ft. Sisseton, D. T.
C, Fort Totten, D. T. G, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.

18th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.
A, B, C, D, E, F, H, K. G, I, Fort Maginnis, M. T.
* On temporary duty at Carroll, M. T.

19th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
A, C, Fort Hays, Kas. I, K, Fort Gibson, I. T.
B, D, E, F, G, H, Fort Leavenworth.
* Temporary duty at Baxter Springs, Kas.

20th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Brown, Tex.
A, B, D, G, I, K, Fort Brown, Tex. F, H, Fort Ringgold, Tex.
C, E, Fort McIntosh, Tex.

21st Infantry—Hdgrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. T.
A, Boise Bks., Idaho T. F, F, G, K, Vancouver Bks.
B, D, Fort Townsend, Wash. T. H, Fort Stevens, Ore.
C, Fort Klamath, Ore. I, Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.

22d Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Clark, Tex.
A, D, F, G, H, I, K, Ft. Clark. E, San Antonio, Tex.
B, C, Fort Duncan, Tex.
* Camp at mouth of Pecos.

23d Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Dodge, Kas.
A, B, C, D, E, Cantonment on G, I, Fort Reno, I. T.
Uncomphgre, Colo. H, K, Fort Dodge, Kas.
F, Fort Wallace, Kas.

24th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Supply, Ind. T.
A, G, Fort Supply, Ind. T. E, Fort Reno, Ind. T.
B, F, I, Cantonment N. Fork C, Indian River, Ind. T.
C, D, K, Fort Sill, Ind. T. H, Fort Elliott, Tex.

25th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Randall, Dakota.
A, D, H, K, Fort Meade, Dakota. B, F, G, I, Fort Randall.
C, E, Fort Hale, Dakota.

A Friendly Match.—Battery B, 1st Artillery, was challenged by Battery F, of the same regiment, to a friendly contest at the butt. Each battery selected a team of five. The firing was at 100 and 200 yards range; seven shots at each range. Battery B came off victorious by 11 points. The following was the score made:

Score of Rifle Match between Teams from Battery B and Battery F, 1st Artillery, July 2, 1881.

Battery B.	100 yards.	200 yards.
Sergt. James Guldie.....	4 4 4 4 5 4 5—30.	5 3 3 4 4 3 5—27
Pvt. John Donovan.....	4 4 4 4 4 5—29.	3 3 2 4 4 4 4—24
Corpl. Joseph Simpson.....	3 4 5 5 4 4—30.	4 2 2 3 5 5—23
Pvt. Selman Guion.....	4 5 5 4 4 4—30.	2 4 4 5 4 4 4—27
Corpl. Enoch H. Mayo.....	4 3 4 4 4 3—25.	3 4 2 4 4 3 5—25
Total.....	144	126

Battery F.	100 yards.	200 yards.
Corpl. Michael Padden.....	5 4 4 4 5 4 4—30.	4 4 5 4 4 5 4—30
Sergt. C. W. Hallock.....	3 4 3 5 5 4—27.	3 3 3 4 2 3 3—21
Pvt. C. Johnson.....	4 0 4 5 4 4—25.	4 0 3 0 3 4—17
Pvt. J. Keefe.....	4 4 3 5 4 4—25.	3 2 4 3 3 4—23
Pvt. O. P. Prindle.....	4 4 5 5 4 5—31.	3 4 5 4 3 4—27
Total.....	141	118

Recapitulation:
Battery B, 1st Artillery—At 100 yards..... 144
At 200 yards..... 126—270
Battery F, 1st Artillery—At 100 yards..... 141
At 200 yards..... 118—259
Difference..... 11

—In accordance with the provisions of par. 3 of G. O. 44, a. s. Hdgrs. A, the best marksman of each company, troop or battery serving in this Department will be selected by the post commanders, and will be ordered to Vancouver Barracks, W. T., to arrive there on October 1st, to compete on the 7th and 8th of that month for the honor of a place in the Department team of twelve. Pursuant to the requirements of par. 4 of said order, the Dept. team selected through this competition, will be ordered to Mil. Div. Hdgrs. Presidio of San Francisco, to arrive on or before Oct. 21st, to compete on the 27th and 28th of the same month, for the honor of a place in the Division team of twelve, and for the prizes offered by the War Department. (G. O. 13, June 8, D. C.)

Pursuant to par. 3, G. O. 44, Hdgrs. A. Adjutant General's Office, the best marksman of each company and troop in the Dept. will be selected by post commanders, and will be ordered to Fort Grant, A. T., to arrive there Sept. 30, 1881, to compete, Oct. 7th and 8th, for the honor of a place in the Dept. team of twelve.

The team so selected will be ordered to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., so as to arrive there Oct. 13, 1881, (in accordance with letter from Hdgrs. Mil. Div. of the Pacific, dated June 15, 1881) to compete for the honor of a place in the Division team of twelve, and for the prizes offered by the War Department. (G. O. 13, June 24, D. A.)

R. B. SHERMAN, who has been nominated for Governor of Iowa, is not a brother of Gen. Sherman nor any relation. Charles R. Sherman had three sons, John, the Senator. William Tecumseh, and Charles T., U. S. District Judge.

OFFICERS registered at the Ebbitt House during the week ending July 7, 1881: Army—A. S. Daggett, Captain, 2d Infantry; Thomas M. DeForest, 2d Lieut., 5th Infantry; H. L. Bailey, 2d Lieut., 21st Infantry; C. M. DeLaunay, 1st Lieut., 15th Infantry. Navy—C. McGregor, Commander; Adml. John Rodgers; D. M. Fairfax, Rear Admiral; E. Y. McCauley, Captain; J. T. Addicks, Paymaster.

THE Boston Gazette, of July 3, says: Capt. Ralph Chandler will probably succeed Capt. Haxtun as executive officer at the Charlestown Navy-yard. Capt. Haxtun has distinguished himself by the admirable promptness of his administration in all respects. The yard, the offices, the workmen, have all reflected credit upon the keenness of his observation and his unflinching fidelity to duty.

THE STATE TROOPS.

ARTILLERY TARGET PRACTICE.—Some time ago we published a report made by Maj. Sanger, of the 1st Artillery, on the Artillery School of Practice for the Militia at Fort Ham. ilton. Included in the report are the following details of Artillery target practice, which we reproduce here in answer to request. Accompanying the cut is a diagram of the target and the arrangement of the banners. All distances marked thereon are referred to the target. It is sufficient to note that the "A" line is 60 yards distant; the "B" line 210; and the "C" line 270, without reproducing the diagram:

RULES FOR DETERMINING SCORES.

Shell Elevation.	Points.
Direct hit on bull's-eye.....	20.
Direct hit on any other part of target.....	15.
Between target and line A.....	12.
Between lines A and B.....	10.
Between lines B and C.....	5.
Shots passing beyond target.....	0.

Shrapnel Elevation.

Bursting at line C.....	20.
Between lines C and B.....	15.
Between lines B and A.....	10.
Between lines A and target.....	5.
Beyond target.....	0.

Shrapnel and Shell Direction.

Bull's-eye, or line shot.....	20.
Any other part of target.....	15.
Between lines 2 and 3, or 3 and 4.....	10.
Between lines 1 and 2, or 4 and 5.....	5.

To explain more fully, a shell striking between the target and line of banners A would count twelve for accuracy of "elevation" of gun, and if between lines of banners 3 and 4, or 2 and 3, ten for "direction" or accuracy of aim. The score of this shot would be, therefore, 22. I have not had sufficient time to thoroughly study the method of scoring adopted by the school, but think the values assigned the shots are sufficiently correct, although they might be more appropriately arranged if based on accurate data.

Colonel McEwan, of the 10th regiment, S. N. Y., the first commandant of the school, conferred with me last fall in regard to this matter, and wrote to the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, for information concerning the deviation due to drift, and the "dangerous space" (or trajectory) of the 3-inch guns at two degrees elevation, both of which would enter a discussion of the arrangement of the banners at different ranges, or the values of the scores in using different kinds of ammunition. For example, it being important in all artillery firing that the gunners be taught to make the first shots "short" rather than "long," projectiles going beyond the target should count zero, whereas if they struck or burst in front even if beyond effective range, they would have some value in determining the distance of the target. The value of a shell would be at its maximum were it to burst on striking the target, and this value would diminish as its bursting point receded. On the other hand, the maximum of a shrapnel would be about 90 yards in front, and its value would diminish as the bursting point approached the target. Case shot and canister are used so exceptionally that they may be left out of consideration. These principles enable us to assign the relative value of the scores due to "elevation," or what is the same, the skill of the gunner in estimating the distance; the accuracy of his aim, or the "direction" of the projectile, referred to a vertical plane passing through banners No. 3 and the centre of the target, is another element to which a value must be assigned in deciding on the skill of the gunner, for whereas the elevation may be excellent the aim may be for the same shot, very inaccurate. Another point requires consideration in determining scores, and that is the relative value of "elevation" and "direction" of shells and case shot. With shell accuracy of aim is relatively more important than with case, owing to the great difference in the number of fragments, and the nature and object of the projectiles. In other words, the maximum value to be assigned good "direction" or aim in shell firing should approximate more nearly the maximum of good elevation, or correct estimation of the precise distance, than in case firing where the precise elevation is not equally important. It will be observed that under the present system they have the same value in determining the score.

NINTH NEW YORK.—This regiment, the second from the 1st Division, occupied the range at Creedmoor for class practice on July 1, 250 officers and men reporting under command of Lieut.-Col. M. P. L. Montgomery, with Capt. G. Henry Withams, regimental I. R. P., and Dr. Root surgeon of the day. Major Ernest H. Crosby represented the 1st Brigade, and supervised the shooting. Notwithstanding that orders distinctly stated the penalty non-attendance on this occasion would incur, and that it was a most perfect day every way, nevertheless but 250 men out of a strength of 707 paraded. One thing, however, must here not be overlooked, and that is that the 1st of July is one of the very busiest days of the year, not to say anything of the close proximity to the "National holiday," when so many of the citizen soldiery are taking or preparing to take vacation, while those that remain to attend to business can ill be spared from their employments. The command arrived at the range at 9.20 A. M. The guard details were promptly made, Lieut. Carberry officer of the guard, and at 9.50 all were ready to commence firing at 100 yards. This anguished well for a successful day's work, but before the requisite number of rounds had been expended at the first range things began to sag. The company officers, with few exceptions, became careless, and as a consequence the men followed suit. The practice at this range, all things considered—the weather being of the best, and the wind, though strong, being XII o'clock—was most unsatisfactory, and from this out very little was expected as a return for the practice. Shortly after 11 o'clock the second distance in the 2d class was covered, the shooting being completed at 12.15. The result of this practice was a qualification of 84 out of the 250 as follows: Officers shooting, 15; qualified, 9; non-commissioned staff, 6—4; Co. A, 34—10; B, 17—7; C, 17—3; D, 20—7; E, 10—5; F, 36—9; G, 27—7; H, 19—6; I, 30—14; K, 19—3. One hour and forty-five minutes were then devoted to luncheon, the officers leaving the range for the hotel at the depot, while the men were left to their own resources on the grounds. Although strict orders had been issued from brigade headquarters that neither officer or man should leave the range without the written consent of the commandant, and that no liquor should be allowed to be sold on the grounds, the officers departed in a body, and as the guards at the range hotel were inadequate, the men were to a certain extent allowed free license. The result may be seen from the records of the

afternoon. At 2 o'clock the command was assembled in rear of the 200 yards targets to commence the practice for the marksmen's trophy, the shooting being of the very worst, and although Capt. Withams worked very hard his efforts were futile. At 3.30 the shooting at the second distance, 500 yards, was commenced, and here the men were left to their own particular judgment, and the practice was almost a "go-as-you-please." The I. R. P. and a few of the officers and sergeants strove to instruct the men at this range, but we are sorry to record that the firing points were almost totally neglected by the commissioned officers, not only here, but pretty much all day; they amusing themselves on the officer's target with fancy shooting for bets, etc. The discipline was not what it should have been; the lieutenant-colonel seemed powerless, while the major and adjutant looked completely disgusted. The class practice was closed at 4.45 P. M. with the following result, 256 shooting, 17 qualified, viz.: Officers, 15 practised, 2 qualified; non-com. staff, 6—2; Co. A, 34—1; B, 17—2; C, 17—0; D, 22—4; E, 10—1; F, 37—0; G, 28—2; H, 20—2; I, 30—0; K, 20—1. The targets were at once prepared for mass firing, and the several companies assembled in rear of the targets. This mass firing was on a par with the general work of the day. The officers here expected good results, and having had a surfeit of private practice were ready to attend to their men, but their early neglect told the story, and the result was failure. The company officers generally did not appear posted as to the requirements of this mass firing, and the score of one company (K) was completely thrown out by Capt. Withams, regimental I. R. P., the company commander giving his orders as though drilling his men in the armory, viz.: "No. 1 of fours fire," "No. 2 of fours fire," etc. During this practice a member of Co. F was severely wounded (flesh wound) in the left hand, volley firing, the fault lying between himself being too far front and the rear rank man too far to the rear. The general result of this mass firing is shown in the following table; but two of the companies, D and E, reaching an average of others per shot in the file fires, while by volley only the same number, B and I, found an average of others. Co. I led the score in this practice:

FIRING IN MASS—200 YARDS.

Company.		No. men...	No. shots...	Bull's-eyes...	Centers...	Outers...	Total hits...	Total score.	Average per shot...
A	Volley.....	29	145	12	18	20	50	172	1.18
	File.....		14	20	18	52	186	1.29	
B	Volley.....	15	75	17	9	16	42	153	2.04
	File.....		7	12	5	24	93	1.24	
C	Volley.....	14	70	6	9	13	28	92	1.31
	File.....		6	4	5	15	56	0.71	
D	Volley.....	15	75	16	8	15	39	142	1.89
	File.....		14	15	10	39	150	2.00	
E	Volley.....	7	35	6	8	3	17	68	1.94
	File.....		6	6	9	21	72	2.06	
F	Volley.....	32	160	18	11	19	49	172	1.45
	File.....		22	18	31	61	234	1.40	
G	Volley.....	22	110	18	5	9	42	168	1.62
	File.....		18	10	12	40	154	1.49	
H	Volley.....	27	135	18	10	41	157	1.16	
	File.....		18	20	13	51	199	1.45	
I	Volley.....	16	80	21	13	11	45	178	2.23
	File.....		18	12	10	40	158	1.97	
K	Volley.....	16	80	6	11	7	24	88	1.10
	File*.....								

Major Crosby, Brigade I. R. P., left the range at noon, leaving Col. Olyphant to represent the brigade. The practice was completed at 6.30, and the troops left Creedmoor at 6.55.

* Thrown out for irregularity by inspector.

FOURTEENTH NEW YORK.—But one hundred and seventy-two members of this regiment obeyed orders, and reported for class practice at Creedmoor on June 30. At the railroad depot 37 members of the 17th Separate Co. Infantry, Capt. Thos. Miller, joined the regiment, when the detachment, under command of Major H. W. Michell, boarded the train for the range, where it arrived at 9.10 A. M. On reaching the firing points at 100 yards, the details were at once told off, and at the twelve targets assigned the command the practice was under way, Major A. G. Weber, I. R. P., 5th Brigade, supervising the work, which was in charge of Captain E. S. Browe, regimental I. R. P. As the shooting was commenced at the first range of the 2d class, 100 yards, the weather conditions were of the very best; the light was bright, atmosphere clear, and wind just strong enough to counteract the rays of the sun without interfering with the holding, yet keeping the firing points clear of the smoke from the rifles. As stated, there were twelve targets assigned the combined command, and as one of these was reserved for officers, but nine were in use by the regiment, while two were assigned the Flushing Co. This left about 18 men to a target; yet, as but five rounds were allowed at each range, the accommodation should have been ample. Three hours were consumed in the practice at the 2d class targets, caused mainly by the want of care of the officers and the ignorance of the rank and file in the position—kneeling—at the 300 yards distance. It has been frequently asserted that the range was not the proper place to instruct men in the rudiments of rifle practice, and had this rule been followed in the 14th much time would have been saved, while the result would have been more to the regiment's credit. Of the 172 men practicing in this class, but 74 secured the required 50 per cent., or 25 out of the possible 50 points, 43 per cent. of qualification, as follows: Officers, 21; qualified, 19; non-commissioned staff, 6—4; Company A, 18—13; B, 13—3; C, 11—5; D, 25—3; E, 16—3; F, 10—6; G, 7—2; H, 18—9; I, 10—2; K, 17—5. Total shooting, 172; qualified, 74. 37 men shot in the 17th Sep. Co., of whom 23 qualified. Two hours were devoted to luncheon, and, at 2.30 P. M., the class practice was resumed, 200 and 500 yards. The wind during the shooting in this class was most troublesome, yet this should hardly have been an excuse for the miserable showing made by the regiment. Again was the work careless and most tedious to the men; they evinced very little knowledge of the proper positions at either range, of course excepting the members of the late regimental teams and reserves. The shooting could hardly have been worse, for out of 172 men practicing but 29 qualified at these two ranges, as follows: 6 field and staff, 9 Co. officers, 6 non-com. officers and 8 privates. The general trouble seemed to be the anxiety of the officers to qualify, and a special target being assigned them they neglected their men and centered in the neighborhood of their target. For a command which made such an excellent record at the butts last year "the drop" is tremendous, both in numbers present and scores. The 17th Sep. Co. qualified but 5 men in this class. At the close of this practice preparations were made for the firing in mass, and here again both field and line officers showed a most complete ignorance of what was expected of them. Very little atten-

tion had been paid to the printed instructions issued by General Headquarters and Hdqrs. 2d Division, for the company commanders seemed not to even know the number of rounds required for each practice; two of the companies expending a portion of their file rounds in the volley practice, while two other companies were permitted to practice as such, although having present less than the established number required for mass firing. Co. A heads the record of the regiment volley firing, 17 men practicing, 85 rounds, possible 425; score, 230. File firing same, possible score, 221; per cent. of hits, 2.61. The general result of the practice was as follows:

FIRING IN MASS—200 YARDS.

Company.		No. men	No. shots.	Bull's-eye.	Centers.	Outers.	Total hits.	Total score.	Average per shot.
A	Volley	17	85	26	19	12	57	230	2.61
	File		25	19	10	54	221	2.60	
B	Volley	13	65	12	12	3	27	114	1.75
	File		18	7	10	35	139	2.12	
C	Volley	11	55	4	9	4	17	64	1.16
	File		9	9	4	22	89	1.62	
D	Volley	19	133	21	13	14	48	155	1.39
	File		15	9	9	33	129	1.29	
E	Volley	14	70	8	7	11	26	90	1.29
	File		14	6	6	26	105	1.51	
F	Volley	6	30	9	10	10	29	105	3.59
	File		12	6	6	24	96	2.67	
G	Volley	6	36	9	7	4	20	81	2.25
	File		3	4	4	11	39	1.69	
H	Volley	14	70	25	19	12	42	237	3.39
	Vile		19	11	12	42	163	1.33	
I	Volley	10	50	8	10	6	24	94	1.84
	File		4	7	11	22	70	1.40	
K	Volley	13	65	20	10	8	38	151	1.70
	File		13	9	8	31	111	1.40	

Co. D fired 7 shots per man in volley; Co. G fired 6 shots per man in volley, and 4 per man by file.

17th Separate Co.									
	Men	Shots.	Bulls.	Centres.	Outers.	Hits.	Value.	Per cent.	
Volley.....	28	140	25	41	23	19	33	2.39	
File.....	28	140	20	20	21	61	222	1.69	

From the very outset things dragged, the management of Capt. Browe being of the very worst, while the field and company officers evinced little interest in the work. The troops left the range at 6.50 P. M., after one of the longest and most tedious day's work ever put in by such a small body of men. The 7th regiment, with 451 men, got better class results and made as good time as this battalion, only 172 strong, done on this day. The detachment should have left the range after performing a full day's work not later than 5 o'clock.

TWENTY-THIRD NEW YORK.—Two hundred and ninety-four officers and men of this command paraded at Creedmoor for class practice on Monday, June 27, Lieut.-Col. John B. Frothingham in command, leaving their armory in season to reach the grounds shortly after 9 A. M. After making the necessary guard details and the posting of sentries the detachment was marched to the 100 yards firing points. Squads were arranged under the direction of Capt. W. N. Walker, regimental I. R. P., and the work of the day was commenced in the second class, Major Morris B. Farr, 11th Brigade, I. R. P., having a general supervision of the shooting. The weather was very pleasant, not too warm and with a splendid light, so that the men were enabled to roll up some most satisfactory scores at this first distance, 100 yards. 293 men covered this range, and when they were moved back to the second distance it was fully expected that over one-third of those present would qualify with the 1st class. The work at 300 yards was all that could be expected for a first practice of the season, the officers and sergeants were all seemingly well posted in their duties, while the rank and file were prompt to obey all orders. The positions of the men, too, proved that the armory practice had not been neglected, the very large majority of the men assuming the required position (kneeling) as laid down in tactics. The firing was rapid, and on the completion of the range it was found that 178 out of the 293 engaged had qualified into the 1st class, as follows:

SECOND CLASS PRACTICE.

Field and Staff.	Practicing			Qualifying		
	Officers.	Men.	Tot.	Officers.	Men.	Tot.
Co. A.....	3	9	12	2	7	9
Co. B.....	3	44	47	1	24	25
Co. C.....	2	28	30	2	16	18
Co. D.....	2	23	25	1	17	18
Co. E.....	1	30	31	1	25	26
Co. F.....	2	32	34	1	16	17
Co. G.....		19	19		10	10
Co. H.....	3	29	32	2	17	19
Co. I.....	2	24	26		11	11
Co. K.....	3	34	37	3	22	25
Total.....	21	272	293	13	165	178

At the close of this practice a rest was taken for lunch, during which a most distressing accident occurred. The officers had just completed their lunch, and Lieut. W. M. Moore, who was acting as commissary, had made all necessary collections and resumed his seat when some one in the party snapped a cherry pit, which hit the Lieutenant in the eye with such force as to make him cry out with pain, and in a second afterwards to fall from his chair unconscious. An examination by Surgeon Lewis disclosed the fact that the cherry pit had struck the optic nerve, causing temporary paralysis and congestion of the brain. The Lieutenant was at once removed to the field hospital, where the necessary remedies were supplied, but it was fully an hour before he recovered consciousness, and the immediate danger was passed. He was left at Creedmoor in charge of the doctor during the night.

After dinner the several companies were formed for mass firing, the long targets having in the meanwhile been erected. The practice, both file and volley, were excellent, and the result most satisfactory. The file firing was systematic and regular, each and every man taking deliberate aim and not pulling until he was sure that his sights and the bull's-eye were aligned. The officers were careful and coached the men into good work. The fires by volley were all well delivered, the orders of the company commanders being sharp and distinct, yet not so hurried as to detract from the necessary aim before the word "fire." During this practice there were two very narrow escapes from serious accidents. The first of these was, the companies had been directed to resume

the carry after firing. It was naturally supposed that the pieces were all empty, and that if a man had a miss fire he would certainly have known enough to remove the cartridge before the carry arms. It was with considerable surprise then that as the pieces came to the shoulder the sharp crack of a rifle was heard from one of the companies, the ball whistling upwards and just escaping the heads of the owner of the gun and his next file on the right. In the second instance the order "cease firing" was given and the regimental commander had directed Superintendent Brower that the firing was concluded. The latter blew his whistle accordingly to call the men out of the butts. At the right and in the centre, the markers left their shelter in response to the call, but on the extreme left, for some unaccountable reason, they were slow to appear. This proved a most fortunate delay for them, for, with hardly a sign of warning, a final volley was delivered on that particular target. Had the men got out of the butts a few seconds sooner, or the volley delayed that length of time, several lives would surely have been sacrificed. It was an act of Providence which the soldiers and markers will not be apt to forget. It must not be inferred that these accidents were the result of carelessness on the part of the officers of the regiment, for every care had presumably been taken to insure the safety of all present.

The result of the firing in mass was as follows:

Company.		No. men.	No. shots.	Ball's eyes.	Centres.	Outers.	Total hits.	Total score.	Average per shot.	Percentage of hits.
A	Volley...	40	200	41	26	13	80	335	1.68	40.00
	*File...	40	200	25	24	12	61	243	1.23	30.50
B	Volley...	24	120	37	34	26	97	373	3.10	80.83
	*File...	24	120	52	22	22	99	392	3.27	82.50
C	Volley...	20	100	29	19	12	60	245	2.45	60.00
	*File...	20	100	8	12	32	112	1.12	32.00	
D	Volley...	26	130	28	25	12	65	264	2.03	50.00
	*File...	26	130	28	25	24	77	288	2.22	59.23
E	Volley...	24	120	14	18	20	52	182	1.53	43.33
	*File...	24	120	15	18	22	55	191	1.59	45.83
F	Volley...	15	75	25	12	12	49	197	2.63	65.33
	*File...	15	75	20	10	8	38	156	2.08	50.67
G	Volley...	25	125	29	27	16	62	285	2.21	49.60
	*File...	25	125	38	27	21	86	340	2.72	68.80
H	Volley...	32	110	30	19	20	69	266	2.42	62.73
	*File...	32	115	27	23	13	63	253	2.20	54.78
K	Volley...	24	120	19	26	19	64	237	1.98	53.33
	*File...	24	120	16	16	22	54	188	1.57	45.00

Cartridges not exploding: * Volley, 1, 2, 3, 2, 8, * File, 8, 3, 1.

In this practice Co. B, Lieut. F. L. Holmes, carries off the honors of the day, for with 24 men shooting, 120 rounds, his company put up a score of 392 by file and 373 by volley. Averaging better than "inners" per shot, and a percentage of hits of 82.50 file, and 80.83 volley. The second best company was G, Capt. Williams, for with 25 men firing 125 rounds they secured a score of 340 in file firing, and a percentage of 68.80. The low company of the day was A, 40 men firing and a percentage of 30.50 by file and 40.00 by volley.

The class practice was resumed later in the afternoon, the men facing the 200 and 500 yards' targets to compete for the marksman's badge of the State. The shooting in this class was also excellent, and though the practice was interrupted by a smart shower 80 out of 203 practicing qualified for the trophy, Lieut. W. L. Candee leading the score with 21-22-43 out of the possible 50. The regiment reached its armory in good season, and the men were dismissed well satisfied with the result of the day's practice.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Last year when encamping the troops was under consideration, estimates were prepared of the probable cost of establishing two camps, one in the eastern part of the State, the other in the western. Every detail was entered into, and especially in regard to transportation. In this the companies were taken separately, and judging the probable per centage of membership that would go into camp, an estimate was made of the cost of taking them to the point of encampment and of returning therefrom. As will be remembered an arrangement was afterwards made by which the transportation was virtually a free gift from the railroad. However, upon the estimates made at that time was based the bill offered in the Legislature last winter, contemplating an appropriation or annual outlay of about \$235,000 for maintenance of the National Guard. Before passing the bill a section was added restricting the annual outlay to \$220,000, or about \$15,000 less than what might be the cost if the Guard was encamped and paid as contemplated. At a meeting of the brigade commanders held in Philadelphia some time since, the matter came under discussion. It was well known to them that though the troops of Pennsylvania as a body, were, perhaps, the equal of any, yet there were organizations throughout the State far below the standard. To permit of their remaining in the service when there was a probability of the authorities being cramped for funds if an annual encampment was proceeded with, would not only be detrimental to the interests of the better organizations, but to use the State money in keeping in existence such organizations would have deserved the severest censure. This was so evident, that the brigade commanders without hesitation offered to place their resignations in the hands of the Governor, in order to relieve him of all embarrassment in making whatever reduction or reorganization he might deem beneficial. Beyond this, at this writing, nothing definite has been decided upon; the wisecracks have been making their guesses relative to the changes that will be made, and the organizations that will have to go, and we can satisfy them by saying they are not far wrong in regard to some of the organizations at least. It is probable the brigades will be reduced to three, possibly only four; in this there is a diversity of opinion between one or two of the generals and the adjutant-general, the latter favoring four. The number to be mustered out, however, will be about fifteen, instead of twenty-five to twenty-eight, as has been said. In the 1st Brigade, Philadelphia, there will be little or no change, at least the addition will probably be greater than any reduction that can be made. The reduction and reorganization will if possible be consummated during the month of July and in time for the encampments, which it has been decided to hold about August 2 to 10 in the east, and 16 to 24 in the west. It is the intention at present to encamp the brigades in separate locations, though this is also subject to change and also to what may be the result of the reorganization.

In connection with this matter, within a few days past the military authorities have been made the subject of an attack in one of the dailies as uncalled for as it was unjust. A labored effort was made to prove the estimates too high, in order to form a basis for an attack, the drift of which will be understood from the following quotation: "It (the scheme of reduction) seems designed rather to encourage additional display than to promote the efficiency of the militia."

As the person who inspired this attack, during the whole winter, never to our knowledge wrote a word in favor of the

Guard nor of the bill for the promotion of its efficiency, his sudden awakening to dangers he thinks besetting it, is something surprising. That one whose military experience and abilities are of such a high order (???) that to intimate that his opinions should be taken *en grano solis* would be treason, should so far forget himself as to write anything which would have even the remotest tendency towards producing that demoralization which he pretends to fear may come from the reorganization, is still more surprising. Seriously, however, the article would not be worth noticing, only that it is calculated to lead astray the few who may have read it and who neither know the facts as given above, nor that a sort of petty spite work prompted the article. Another paper having published the news regarding the contemplated reorganization in advance of its contemporaries, Gen. Latta is blamed for giving out the news, when he really had nothing to do with it.

CALIFORNIA.—A GUARDSMAN'S SONG.—By Lieut. Col. E. A. Belcher, N. G. C.

What is Love—what Friendship?—tell!

Love is but a wavering flame—
Murmur of an unseen bell,
Fleeting as it came:
Like vapor in the sun—it dies
When keen-eyed knowledge on its day doth rise.

Flame, dissolving, seemeth gone,
Yet in air floats like a soul;
Sound goes over circling on,
Vapors into ether roll;
All, but Love, may time restore—
Love lost in knowledge can be love no more.

What is Love—what Friendship?—say!

Offspring, both, of one mother—
Both the children of one day—
Of morn the one, of eve the other:
Love in the morning had his birth,
Bursting like fire, bright winged, from the earth.

But when the rosy train of day,
Led evening to her bower,
Came again, in twilight gray,
Earth's maternal hour—
This second labor brought to light
Young Friendship, nursed by Silence and the Night.

MARYSVILLE, CALIFORNIA.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—To stimulate the efforts of recruiting, Capt. Ferd. P. Earl, Battery E, 1st N. Y. Division, has presented a "Gold Battery Badge," to become the property of the non-com. officer or private who shall have enlisted the greatest number of members from the time of his assuming command until the 22d day of February, 1882. The presentation to take place on the latter date.

—For the information of the members of the National Guard, N. Y., who have failed or may be prevented from accompanying their regiments on the regular tour of class practice at Creedmoor, we would state that they can cover the duty, second and first class, in one day by entering and shooting in the Boylan and McKenney match, second class, and the champion marksman's badge, first class. The State orders require every man to shoot through these classes, and by entering the competitions of the N. R. A. those who fail to accompany their regiments will escape court-martial for absence. The next contest for these matches will be on Saturday, July 23. Open from 11 A. M. to 4.50 P. M.

—The 69th New York celebrated Independence Day by its annual picnic at Jones' Woods. The social and military were most happily combined to the satisfaction of all concerned.

—At the regular meeting of the Board of Directors National Rifle Association, held July 5, Gen. Hancock, the President, in the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

NEW YORK, July 5, 1881.

To Colonel Rockwell:

Whereas, The President of the United States has been stricken down by an assault upon his life and now lies in a critical condition; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association of America hereby tender to President Garfield its heartfelt sympathy and its earnest hope that he will continue to improve to perfect health.

Resolved, That this Board immediately adjourn out of respect to President Garfield's condition.

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK, President.

—At the regular weekly meeting of the New Jersey State Rifle Association, held at Brinton, Saturday, July 2d, the following records were made in the "Sharps" Match, 200 yards, 10 rounds, military rifles: T. P. White, 45; Col. G. E. P. Howard, 44; J. Thomas, 43; A. H. Anderson, 43; J. Mandeville, 43; G. Joiner, 43; J. W. Todd, 42; Maj. J. R. Denman, 42; G. J. Seabury, 39; E. M. Squier, 39. There were 31 entries in the match. White, Howard and Thomas having previously won a rifle under the conditions of the contest, the prize of the day was awarded to A. H. Anderson.

—The 6th New York paraded at its new armory, Essex Market, June 30, to receive the marksman's badges won in 1880. The command was reviewed by Gen. Barnes, the passage, 8 companies, 12 files, being most commendable considering the limited space. After the review the 22 marksman of the regiment were decorated by Gen. Barnes. The 5th has seldom appeared to better advantage than on this occasion, the officers were prompt in giving orders, and the men watchful and always ready to obey. The command has not looked better in seven years.

—The 4th of July encampment of the 11th New York was a most complete success. In the early morning the regiment marched from its armory and assisted in the raising of the flag on the Battery, the Veterans of 1812 having charge of that part of the celebration. After the raising of the flag and the requisite salute, which was fired by Battery B, New York, Adj. J. G. Warner, of the Veterans, made a stirring speech to the National Guardsmen. The troops then embarked on the boat for Staten Island. At New Dorp the camp was fully established; squad and company drills were held in the morning and battalion drill in the afternoon. A dress parade and review was had late in the day, the regiment returning well satisfied with its one day's camp.

—The 4th of July matches, National Rifle Association, postponed out of respect to the condition of President Garfield, will be held on the Creedmoor range Saturday, July 16. The original programme will be fully carried out, music, archery, lawn tennis, croquet, base ball, etc., etc. It will be a great day, and every marksman of the 1st and 2d Division should be present, with his "sisters, his cousins, and his aunts," to compete in the ladies' match.

—The battalion of the 71st New York, under Capt. Geo. H. Thompson, which encamped at New Rochelle—Glen Island—during the 4th of July holidays, had a most agreeable time. The site of the encampment was well chosen, on a

bluff, overlooking Long Island Sound, and near the Neptune House. The tents—comprising 60 A tents and 12 wall tents—were pitched in regulation order, and as every convenience had been made for the comfort of the men, not a single complaint was heard. The programme was, as a rule, strictly carried out, viz., on Sunday address guard mounting at 8 A. M., church service by the Rev. Carlos Martyn, Regimental Chaplain, at 4 P. M., full dress guard mount at 5 P. M., and dress parade at 7. These two latter ceremonies were executed in splendid shape. The camp routine was carried out on July 4, and in the afternoon Col. Vose, commanding the 71st regiment—after whom the camp was named—reviewed the battalion. Tuesday was devoted to sport, guard mount and dress parade being the only military duty required from the men, while a full dress hop in the evening wound up a most delightful trip. All had a good time, and the men are enthusiastic on the question of camps.

—The 1st regiment, New Jersey, Col. E. A. Campbell, will have an excursion "up the Hudson" on the steamer *Kill Von Kull*, on Wednesday, July 13. The officers of the 47th New York; Gen. Plume and staff, New Jersey; Gen. Smith and staff, Connecticut; Major Farr, 11th N. Y. Brigade, and Adjutant Murphy, 12th New York, will be special guests of the officers of the 1st.

—SAMUEL MOSKOWITZ, of San Francisco, has been appointed lieutenant-colonel and aide-de-camp on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, California N. G.

—CAPT. GEORGE THREMS, for many years captain of Co. K, 5th New York, has resigned. The regiment thus loses a good officer and a warm advocate.

—Co. I, 9th New York, Capt. George H. Hussey, will celebrate the 20th anniversary of the departure of the company to the war in 1861, by a dinner at the Utah House, 25th street and 8th avenue, on Saturday, July 16, at 8 o'clock P. M.

—THE Non-Commissioned Officers Association of the 47th New York, will hold their annual excursion, at Little Bay-side, on the Sound, on Thursday, August 4. The excursion committee have engaged the steamer *Bay Ridge* and Crook's amateur band for the occasion.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. M. asks: 1. The proper shooting position, under existing orders, for a soldier to assume from 100 up to 1,000 yards. 2. Service rifle, service marksman rifle and long range rifle are such guns in the service, and please describe them and the difference between them? Ans.—1. Soldiers should learn to shoot in all positions at all ranges. Under existing orders, in competitions and matches, the positions are, at 200 yards and less, standing; at 300 and 400 yards, kneeling. Beyond that any position within the rules of the National Rifle Association. 2. Consult General Orders No. 44 of 1881 from the Headquarters of the Army. No "marksman's rifle," technically speaking, has yet been adopted.

S. A. M. asks whether, having served nine years in the Army, and a naturalized citizen of the U. S., but a foreigner by birth, he is eligible for promotion. Ans.—Certainly. You had better, however, ask your company commander to put you on the right track to obtain the promotion you desire.

CLERK says: Ten recruits join company from depot. A says they are only to be accounted for in their proper order on the face of the muster and pay rolls; B holds, however, that they are also to be accounted for under the head of "gain," which is correct? ANSWER—A is correct; consult notes on muster rolls and you will find there is no authority for reporting them under a separate head as "gain."

Co. F, 9th Infantry, Fort Sydney, Neb., writes: Par. 91, p. 40, "Revised Infantry Tactics," says: Raise the piece vertically with the right hand, advancing it slightly, grasp it with the left hand at the lower band, the fore arm horizontal; reverse it with both hands, the muzzle dropping to the front, the butt passing between the breast and the right forearm; place the muzzle upon the left toe, the barrel to the right, the left hand slipping up the stock, the back to the left. At the conclusion of this motion, where or at what part of the stock is the left hand? ANSWER.—The left hand should be immediately under the right.

Thon, Janesville, Wis., writes: 1. On dress parade do the officers obey the command of colonel, as coming to an order with the sword, or do they remain at a carry after coming to that position from a present? 2. Inspection of a battalion in column of companies after the captain has seen file closers properly aligned, leaves him in front of the right file faced to the left, does he remain there? ANSWER.—1. Par. 757, Tactics, direct that "when arms are ordered the officers and non-com. staff drop the point of their swords, the back of the hand up. 2. No; after giving the command front the captain places himself three yards in front of the right file, pages 77-78, Tactics.

S.—Capt. Charles W. Raymond's pamphlet, "Kriegspiel," can be obtained of Lieut. Constantine Chaso, U. S. A., A. D. C. and Adj., Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va. Price, 15 cents.

The importance of a knowledge of electric lighting is now becoming so great in the English navy that in future all engineers passing through the torpedo course will remain one week longer than hitherto, for the purpose of gaining some instruction in the system of electric lighting now being adopted in the service.

It having been decided to issue gun-cotton to all batteries of English Horse Artillery for the hasty disablement of field guns temporarily taken into action, some experiments were made recently in the arsenal at Woolwich in order to show artillery officers how the proceedings were to be carried out.

A CARRIAGE and brake constructed by Messrs. Vavasour and Co. is now under trial in England with the 6-inch new type gun, which promises great things, and which, as the *Engineer* reports, has already proved its excellence in trials made by the government. There are two cylinders fixed to the carriage, each moving on a piston fixed in a rod attached to the slide. Each piston has two openings cut in it which allows the liquid to pass through from one side to the other of it, but to the piston is attached a disc which moves round so as to close the openings as far as may be desired. The action of the brake is as follows: The pistons are first adjusted to give the amount of opening necessary for the recoil desired, the amount of opening required of course varying with the charge of powder. As the cylinders move along the slide during recoil they, by means of rifled grooves, partially rotate the valves carried by the pistons, and thus gradually contract the openings in the pistons till the gun is brought to a state of rest, where it is kept by the closing of the running out valve which cuts off all communication between the two cylinders. This is effected by an incline on the rear end of the guide bar which controls this valve. Running up is effected by

the gun's own weight, which acts directly a by-pass valve is open; the rate of running up being limited by the rate of escape of a liquid through the by-pass valve, cannot be quickened inconveniently by the rolling of a ship. The arrangement is, therefore, specially adapted or sea service. The advantages claimed for this brake over all others of its class are the entire absence of packings on the pistons, and of valves controlled by springs, difficult of access, uncertain and irregular in their action. It leaves also the carriage free to move at the be-

ginning of the recoil, and does not stop it suddenly at the end, so that all shocks and concussions are avoided.

1,135 persons were killed on the railways of Great Britain and Ireland in 1880 and 1,032 in 1879; 3,959 were wounded in 1880, and 3,518 in 1879.

The best edition of the Revised New Testament, which we have yet seen, is one issued by Porter & Coates, of Philadelphia. It is called a "Comparative Edition," and its excellence arises from the fact that it

contains the authorized version of the new Testament commonly called the "King James version," and the new revised version arranged in parallel columns for comparison and reference, and both in clear, readable form.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

Palatable.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate is often acceptable to the stomach and palate when all other medicines are objectionable.

DREKA

Fine Stationery and Engraving House.

Illuminating and Die Sinking. Send for Samples of Papers and Prices.

1121 Chestnut St. Philadelphia.

ORDERS BY MAIL

Or Express

PUNCTUALLY AND ACCURATELY. Attended to, at Wholesale Prices, at the MAMMOTH ESTABLISHMENT OF DOYLE & ADOLPHI, 267 & 269 Grand Street, NEW YORK.

(ESTABLISHED OVER 30 YEARS.)

Viz.: LADIES AND CHILDREN'S SUITS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, SILKS, DRESS GOODS, Ladies' Underwear, Infants' Wear, Corsets, Lace Goods, Notions, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Jewelry, etc. We will send upon application our

Illustrated Fashion Guide,

Descriptive Articles with Prices attached, which we are assured will prove a valuable reference in shopping.

For reliability of our firm we would kindly refer you to any Business or Banking House in the Union, or to the Publication Office of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Samples Sent on Application.

The Way to Clothe the Children

Economically, with the least trouble, and the most satisfactorily every way, is to make use of the facilities afforded by the



Boys' Clothing, Misses' and Children's Suits and Cloaks, Babies' Outfits, every thing for Children's Wear, all the latest and best styles, at the lowest prices possible. Particular attention paid to orders by mail. Catalogues sent on application.

BEST & CO.,

315 Sixth Ave., bet. 19th and 20th Sts.

ESTABLISHED IN 1844.

F. A. Hoyt. H. T. Anderson.
Maurice A. Hoyt. S. C. Stine.

F. A. HOYT & COMPANY,

Army and Navy Clothing made to order in the best style and of the best materials.

S. W. Cor. CHESTNUT & 10TH ST., PHILADELPHIA.

F. J. HEIBERGER,

Army & Navy Merchant Tailor,

535 16TH ST., opposite U. S. Treasury

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JOHN EARLE & CO.

Army and Navy Tailors,

Two doors above the "Old South,"

No. 390 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

HOMOEOPATHIC

FAMILY MEDICINE CASES and BOOKS giving plain directions for their use, are a necessity for every family removing out of reach of a homoeopathic physician. Descriptive catalogues of all the cases with prices, furnished free on application to

LOEBUCKE & TAPPEL'S Homoeopathic Pharmacy,

145 Grand St., New York, or 35 Clark St., Chicago.

BOEBICKE & TAPPEL received the only Continental Prize Medal at Philadelphia awarded for Homoeopathic medicines. Business established in 1835.

SOLID CANE SEAT AND BACK FOLDING

CHAIRS, 40 different Patterns. Folding

Rockers, Chairs, Arm Chairs, Bed Chairs, Settees,

etc. COLLIERSON BROS., 181 Canal St., N.Y., Mfrs.

and Patentees.

R. H. MACY & CO

Fourteenth St., Sixth Avenue, and 13th St., New York.

Grand Central Fancy and Dry Goods Establishment.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

The largest and most complete Stock in the country of

HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, SHIRTS, COLLARS AND CUFFS, HANDKERCHIEFS, SUSPENDERS, NECKWEAR, SMOKING JACKETS, RUBBER GOODS, &c.

PRICES ALWAYS THE LOWEST. GOODS FORWARDED TO ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

ORDERS FROM DISTANT POSTS FILLED with care and promptness.

CATALOGUES forwarded free upon application.

R. H. MACY & CO.

J. P. HARTMAN & SON,

107 W. Baltimore St. Baltimore.

Gentlemen's Furnishings and Requisites.

MANUFACTURERS

DRESS SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR.

Specialties in GLOVES, HOSIERY, Neckwear

Stock as Complete, Assortment

as Select, Prices as Low,

As Any House in the Country.

Goods sent on approbation to select from.

Prices and Rules for Self-Measurements on application.

References—ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

MARCUS WARD & CO.'S

ROYAL IRISH LINEN

Writing Paper

MADE FROM PURE LINEN CUTTINGS

THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.

611 & 613 CHESTNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

LIFE INSURANCE.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL

Life Insurance Company,

OF BOSTON.

Statement for the Year Ending Dec. 31, '79

Assets, - - - - \$15,131,240.65

Liabilities, - - - 13,252,078.5.

Total Surplus, - \$1,879,162.06

This Company insures the lives of Officers of

the Army and Navy without extra premium

except when actually engaged in warfare, which

premium if not paid at the assumption of the

extra risk will not invalidate the policy, but will

be a lien upon it, and also gives liberty of residence

and travel, on service, in all countries, at all

seasons of the year, without extra charge.

The Directors' Annual Report, containing a

detailed statement, can be obtained at the

Office of the Company,

Post Office Square.

BENJ. F. STEVENS, President.

JOS. M. GIBBENS, Secretary.

THIRTY FIRST YEAR

MANHATTAN LIFE

OF NEW YORK.

Assets, Jan. 1, 1881, - - - - \$10,181,000

Surplus over all Liabilities, - - - - 2,006,000

ARMY OFFICERS INSURED ON THE MOST

FAVORABLE TERMS.

HENRY STOKES, President.

L. HALSEY, Secretary.



No one who is thoroughly regular in the bowels is half as liable to disease as he that is irregular. He may be attacked by contagious diseases, and so may the irregular, but he is not nearly as subject to outside influences. The use of

Tarrant Seltzer Aperient

secures regularity, and consequent immunity from sickness.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

A Useful and Practical Work.

ARMY CATECHISM;

Simple Questions and Answers

FOR

Non-Commissioned Officers

and Soldiers,

By COLONEL GUY V. HENRY, U. S. A.

This book, pocket size, contains 375 questions and answers, bearing upon all of a soldier's duty, in garrison, camp, and march, besides excellent advice for those occasions. It is a valuable guide, both for the old and young soldier, and has much useful information for the militia, particularly on the subject of guard duty, and its details, not laid down in the regulations. Every one should be in possession of this book.

CONTENTS: The Soldier. Punishments. Ordnance. Duties in Garrison. Duties in Field. Artillery. Pay. Camp. Cavalry. Promotion. Marches. Miscellaneous. Rewards. Engineers. One.

As an aid to Non-commissioned Officers, old and young soldiers, and recruits, it is invaluable. To the National Guard it will be found highly instructive.

Price 25 cents per copy.

Copies will be sent, postage paid, on receipt of price, at the Office of the

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL,

240 Broadway, New York.

WILL BE PUBLISHED JULY 15:

"WHEN MY SHIP COMES IN!"

AND OTHER RHYMES OF

CAMP AND HEARTH.

BY

MAJOR THEO. J. ECKERSON,

UNITED STATES ARMY.

This volume is prepared by the Riverside Press,

Cambridge, Mass., on heavy tinted paper, elegantly bound in green and gold, with gilt edges.

It will be mailed to any address, prepaid, upon receipt of the price, \$2.00.

Remit to

R. L. ECKERSON,

No. 159 HIGH STREET,

Boston, Mass.

DRUNKENNESS

POSITIVELY CURED.

Send for Pamphlet containing full particulars

to MERRILL BROS., 1193 Broadway, New York

W. L. ELLIOTT, U. S. A., No. 440 Cal. St., S. F.

Those answering an Advertisement will confer a favor

upon the Advertiser and the

Publisher by stating that they

saw the advertisement in the

Army and Navy Journal.

Philada. Fishing Tackle House,

Manufacturers of Fine Fishing Tackle of Every Description.

A Specialty of the Celebrated Bethabara-wood, Trout and Bass, Fly and Bait Rods. Inside and

outside Enamel Split-Bamboo Fly Rods. Prices as low as the lowest, and always First Class goods.

A 64-page ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF FISHING TACKLE, by mail, for 10c. in stamps.

A. B. SHIPLEY & SON, 503 Commerce St., Philadelphia.

Osgood's Patent Cartridge Shell

Reloading Machine, for Refilling Military, Sporting, and Shot-Gun Shells. Insures ACCURACY, UNIFORMITY, and RAPIDITY.



Manufactured exclusively by The New Britain Bank Lock Co., NEW BRITAIN, CONN., U. S.

For information and prices address CAPT. J. L. WOODBRIDGE, North Manchester, Conn., U. S. A., 1st Regt. C. N. G., General Agent U. S. and Canada.

MABIE TODD & BARD,

GOLD

PENS.

Pencils, Holders, Cases, &c.

180 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Send for Price-List.

THOMAS MILLER & SONS,

1121 Broadway, New York.

(Cor. 35th Street.)

P A J A M A S,

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &c.

Military Gloves.

GOODS SENT BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.

Our new Descriptive Catalogue, with Prices

mailed free on application.

N. Y. and Cuba Mail S. S. Line

FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.

ONLY WEEKLY LINE OF AMERICAN

STEAMERS.

The following magnificent Iron Steamers, built

expressly for this Line and fitted with all the im-

provements of the age, will sail as follows:

FOR HAVANA.

S. S. NEWPORT... Thursday, July 14

S. S. SARATOGA... Thursday, July 21

S. S. NIAGARA... Thursday, July 28

FOR ST. IAGO AND OLENFUEGOS.

S. S. SANTIAGO... Tuesday, February 1

JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall st.

CIGARETTES

That stand unrivalled for PURITY. Warranted

Free from Drugs or Medication.

FRAGRANT VANITY FAIR! THREE KINGS! NEW VANITY FAIR!

Each having Distinguishing Merits.

HARMLESS, REFRESHING, CAPTIVATING.

8 FIRST PRIZE MEDALS.

W. S. KIMBALL & CO.,

Peerless Tobacco Works. Rochester, N. Y.

100 CIGARS

To any address in the U. S.

post paid on receipt of

price \$2, \$2.25, \$3, \$3.50, \$4, \$4.50, \$5, \$6, \$7,

the largest Cigar in U. S.,

7 in. fine tobacco for \$5,

or \$5 for \$4. Send trial

order, near Cigars on the

Globe for the money.

M. J. DUGHERTY, Mfr.,

434 Penn Av., Pittsburg, Pa.

C. STEHR.

Manufacturer of Meerschaum Pipes

and Cigar Holders.

Wholesale and Retail. Send for Cir-

cular & Price List. 347 BROOME ST.

New York. Medal awarded at Centennial, 1876.

If you wish to ADVERTISE in any publication

in the U. S. or Dominion, send to

Dodd's Newspaper Advertising Agency,

Poston, Mass., U. S. A. for prices. "Advertiser's

Manual" free.

GEO. W. HARLAN, publisher, of New York, will this week issue a new novel by Margaret Lee, entitled "Lorimer and Wife."

To the sensational reader "The History of a Parisienne," by Octave Feuillet, translated from the French by Charles Ripley, offers an unusual treat, as for cleverness, thrilling interest, and beauty of style, it ranks amongst the best of the works of the celebrated author. Peterson and Brothers, of Philadelphia, are the publishers.

DOYLE AND ADOLPH are already well-known to the Army, especially at the military posts. By sending for their Illustrated Catalogue persons can order by mail what they require, as well as if they were present, and samples of their goods will be sent, where possible, on application.

MARRIED.

WARREN-WHEELER.—At West Point, N. Y., on the 6th of July, by the Rev. John Forsyth, D. D., LL. D., Lieutenant JAMES G. WARREN, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, to SARAH CLIFTON WHEELER, daughter of Professor J. B. Wheeler, U. S. Military Academy.

GATEWOOD-McCULLOCK.—At Cumberland, Md., June 22, Lieut. CHAS. B. GATEWOOD, 6th U. S. Cavalry, to Miss G. McCULLOCK, of Frostburg, Md.

BILL-HAYS.—At Yonkers, N. Y., June 22, Major JOSEPH H. BILL, Surgeon U. S. Army, to Miss M. HAYS, daughter of the late General William Hays, U. S. A.

HASKELL-FOURCRAFT.—At San Francisco, June 15, Lieut. H. L. HASKELL, 12th U. S. Infantry, A. D. C. to General Willcox, to Miss M. E. FOURCRAFT.

DIED.

HOBSON.—At the Nicolet House, St. Paul, Minn., July 2, JOSEPH B. HOBSON, late Lieutenant U. S. Navy.

HOTELS.

NEW YORK.

Hotel Brunswick. Fifth Ave. and 5th St., New York. Mitchell & Kinzler, Proprietors.

Grand Hotel. Broadway, Cor. 31st Street, New York, within one block of Army and Navy Club. Henry Milford Smith, Proprietor.

Glenham Hotel. Fifth Avenue, 22d St. near Madison Square, New York. N. B. BARRY.

Leland's Sturtevant House. One block from the Army and Navy Club, BROADWAY, 20th and 21st Sts., New York. HAYES REDUCED—Rooms with Board, \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50 per day. Rooms on European plan, \$1.00 per day.

"THE WEST POINT HOTEL," THE ONLY HOTEL ON THE MILITARY POST. Open Throughout the Year. ALBERT H. CRANET, Proprietor.

Troy House. First and River Streets, Troy, N. Y. Janvin and Gillis, Proprietors.

CANADA.

The Arlington, Cobourg, Ontario, Canada. The Hotel is quiet and comfortable—the climate perfect. Charges from \$5 to \$15 per week. Children and Misses \$5 per week.

WASHINGTON

THE EBBITT. WASHINGTON, D. C. ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS. Four Iron Fire Escapes. Terms \$4, \$3, and \$2.50 per day.

SUMMER RESORT.

THE WENTWORTH, NEWCASTLE, N. H.

THIS HOTEL WILL OPEN JUNE 15th. It has accommodations for 400 GUESTS, and offers more attractions for the pleasure and comfort of its patrons than any other seaside resort on the Atlantic coast. Its high situation affords beautiful views both inland and seaward, its healthful atmosphere, the easy manner by which it can be reached, its advantages for boating, fishing and bathing, excellent drives and attractive walks, all combine to make it one of the most charming places on the New England coast. The hotel contains every modern appliance. It has spacious and well ventilated rooms, furnished in black walnut with the BEST OF BEDS, large parlors, halls and rooms for social enjoyment, passenger elevator operated by steam, Music Hall for dancing and theatricals.

An Orchestra of twenty members of acknowledged professional ability, under the direction of Mr. John J. Graham (Musical Director of the Boston Museum), will furnish music for the season.

The Veranda, fifteen feet in width, surrounding the house, gives an extended promenade of over 1,000 feet in length, while the view is unexcelled in beauty and grandeur. Bowling Alley, Billiard Room, Steam Yacht for Excursions, sail and row boats under the direction of trusty and experienced men. Grounds lighted by the electric light. Stock reports received every hour.

THE WENTWORTH is situated three miles from Portsmouth, and is reached by means of the Eastern Railway in two hours' ride from Boston, and is equally distant from Portland, Maine. It is four hours' ride from the Fabian House by way of the White Mountain Notch and North Conway. It is also reached from the White Mountain range by the Boston, Concord and Montreal and the Concord Railways, and by the Grand Trunk by way of Portland.

At the station in Portsmouth the coaches of the Hotel are always in waiting.

Address F. W. HILTON & CO., Portsmouth, N. H.

ALLAN RUTHERFORD,

(Late Third Auditor U. S. Treasury, late Captain U. S. Army, and Counsel of Volunteers.) ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW. (Concord Building), F. and Fifteenth Streets, Washington, D. C.

Having been Third Auditor U. S. Treasury for six years, I am thoroughly familiar with the course of business before the Executive Departments at Washington. Special attention given to the settlement of Officers' Accounts, Claims for Pension and Bounty, Claims of Contractors, and generally all business before any of the Departments, Congress or the Court of Claims. Refers to the Hon. Samuel F. Phillips, Solicitor-General, Washington, D. C.; Hon. James G. Blaine, Treasurer of the U. S., Washington, D. C.; General O. O. Howard, U. S. Army; Hon. J. M. McGrew, Sixth Auditor U. S. Treasury.

HATFIELD AND SONS,
ARMY AND NAVY TAILORS,
832 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NOTE TO OFFICERS.—The individual members of the firm cut all garments. No cutter in this or any other city was ever employed by us.

ARMY AND NAVY GOODS,
DEPOT OF THE PACIFIC.

A. J. PLATE & CO.,
418 & 420 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

Manufacturers and Importers of the NEW REGULATION CORK AND FELT HELMETS, CHAPEAUX, CAPS, BELTS, SWORDS, SHOULDER KNOTS, SHOULDER STRAPS, EPAULETTES, Etc., Etc.

BOYLAN & CO.,
(35 GRAND STREET NEW YORK CITY.)

MILITARY CLOTHIERS,
Army, Navy, and National Guard.
Band and Police Uniforms a Specialty.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO OFFICERS' UNIFORMS, ARMY NAVY AND NATIONAL GUARD.
Contractors for the States of New York, Mass., Conn., New Jersey and Michigan.

ESTABLISHED 1847

BAKER & MCKENNEY,
141 GRAND STREET, NEW YORK.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE New Regulation
CORK AND FELT HELMETS,
MILITARY GOODS
FOR THE ARMY, NAVY, AND NATIONAL GUARD.

Epaulettes, Shoulder Knots and Shoulder Straps, Fatigue Caps and all kinds of Equipments for the Army and National Guard of the various States, constantly on hand and made to order at short notice.

The New Regulation Army Helmets

As Adopted were Designed and Manufactured for the Equipment Board by
HENRY V. ALLIEN & CO.,

7 Bond Street, New York,
Manufacturers and Importers of Military Goods,
Who are now Ready to Receive Orders for same Made on their Superior Cork Bodies.

SHANNON, MILLER & CRANE,
No. 46 Maiden Lane, New York,
CORK AND FELT HELMETS,
MILITARY GOODS.

EQUIPMENTS FOR OFFICERS OF ARMY NAVY, AND NATIONAL GUARD.
Swords, Belts, Shoulder Straps, Epaulettes, Chapeaux, Fatigue and Dress Hats and Caps, etc.
Banners and Flags. Gold and Silver Trimmings, Laces, Fringes, etc.

HOWARD ACKERMAN,

SUCCESSOR TO

J. R. ACKERMAN'S SON,
No. 712 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

UNIFORMS

FINE IMPORTED WOOLEN FOR CIVILIAN DRESS

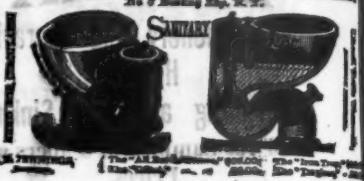
HORSTMANN BROS. & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURERS

New Regulation Army Helmets.
We are now prepared to fill orders promptly on receipt, for FIELD, LINE, and SUMMER HELMETS. HORSTMANN BROS. & CO.,
Fifth and Cherry Sts., Philadelphia.

J. H. WILSON,
MILITARY AND NAVAL FURNISHER,
1106 Chestnut Street Philadelphia,
Orders for New Regulation Army Helmets promptly filled.
SOLE AGENT AND MANUFACTURER OF MCKENNEY'S PATENT CARTRIDGE BOX.

THE ORIGINAL DISTIN BAND INSTRUMENTS,
Made by BOESCHY & CO., London. W. A. FOND & CO., 25 Union Square, New York, Sole Agents for the United States. Full Price List on application.

JENNINGS' PATENT WATER CLOSERS



MYERS' SANITARY DEPOT.
Field's Flush Tank, Jennings' Water Closets, Sanitary Y Branch, Weaver's Wash Basin Waste



Stone Laundry Tub,
94 BECKMAN STREET, NEW YORK.

SPORTS A complete 194 page Illustrated Catalogue sent on receipt of two three cent stamps. PECK & SMYDER, MANUFACTURERS, 124 & 126 Nassau St., N.Y.

ENGINEERS, Mechanics, Mill Owners, Builders, Manufacturers, Miners, Merchants, &c., will find in Moore's UNIVERSAL ASSISTANT AND COMPLETE MECHANIC, a work containing 1166 pages, 500 Engravings, 48 Tables, and over 1,000,000 Industrial Facts, Calculations, Examples, Secrets, Rules, &c., of rare utility in 20 Trades. A \$6 book free by mail for \$2.50 worth its weight in gold to any Mechanic, Farmer or Business Man. Agents Wanted. Sure sale everywhere for all time. For full Contents Pamphlet, terms, and Catalogue of 500 Practical Books, address NATIONAL BOOK CO., 73 Beekman St., New York.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!

Cheapest, Best, Most Durable!

UNION WEB Manufactured by **UNION HAMMOCK CO.**

GLoucester, Mass. Illustrated Catalogue sent on application.

1st Prize Medal Vienna, 1873.

CARL WEIS,
Manufacturer of **Meerscham Pipes,**

AND HOLDERS,
Wholesale and Retail. Finest Goods at lowest prices. Send for Circular.

REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.
STORE—399 Broadway, New York.
FACTORIES—60 Walker St., and Vienna, Austria.

INSTRUCTION.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
at Poughkeepsie. Apply to Principal Mrs. C. W. BOCKES, who refers to Genl. C. O. AUGER, S. B. Melchior, Maj. & M. Horton, Surg. U. S. A.

WEST POINT VIREON (SCHOOL FOR BOYS.) Annapolis College, opens Sept. 15 1880. Scientific. Col. R. C. SYMONDS, Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY. Worcester, Mass., begins its Twenty-sixth year Sept. mber 15th, 1881. Apply for Circulars to C. B. METCALF, A. M., Capt.

Young Ladies' Education.

HIGHLAND HALL, Highland Park, Ill., 23 miles from Chicago, on Lake shore. Unsurpassed for educational and healthful advantages. Send for Catalogue.

NATHL. BUTLER, Jr., A. M., Principal.

Kimney's Celebrated Cigarettes.

Colonial by mail, Sweet, Colonial, St. James, Sigmund, Antares, Mahari, Hunt, Veteran

THE WEST POINT FOUNDRY.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1817, UNDER PATRONAGE OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT,

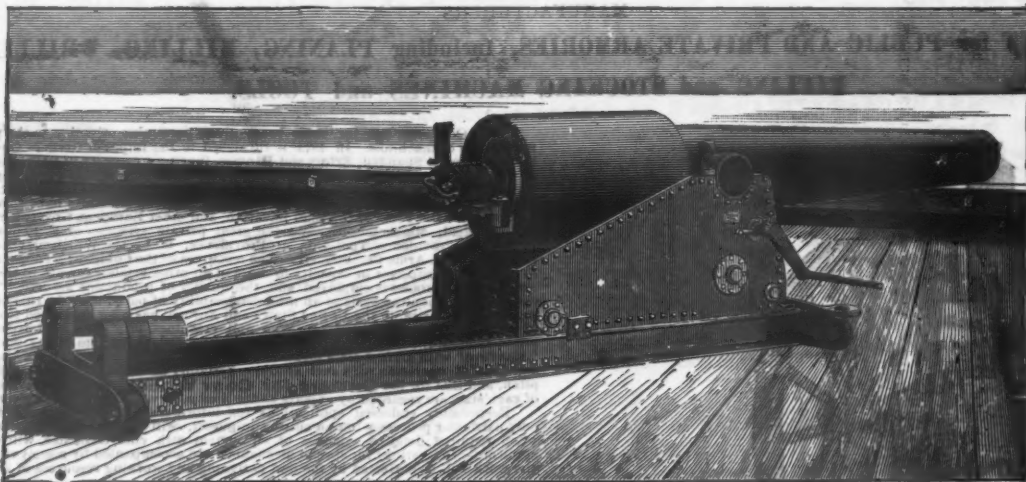
At Cold Spring, on the Hudson, (Opposite West Point.)

PAULDING, KEMBLE & CO., Proprietors.

ORDNANCE AND APPURTENANCES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

For Field, Fortification, and Naval Purposes. Projectiles, Gun Carriages, &c., &c.

SOLE ESTABLISHMENT IN THE UNITED STATES PREPARED TO MAKE COILED AND WELDED WROUGHT IRON BARRELS FOR CANNON.



BREECH-LOADING RIFLED CANNON FOR NAVAL USE.

Works at Cold Spring, on the Hudson.

Office, 30 Broadway, New York.

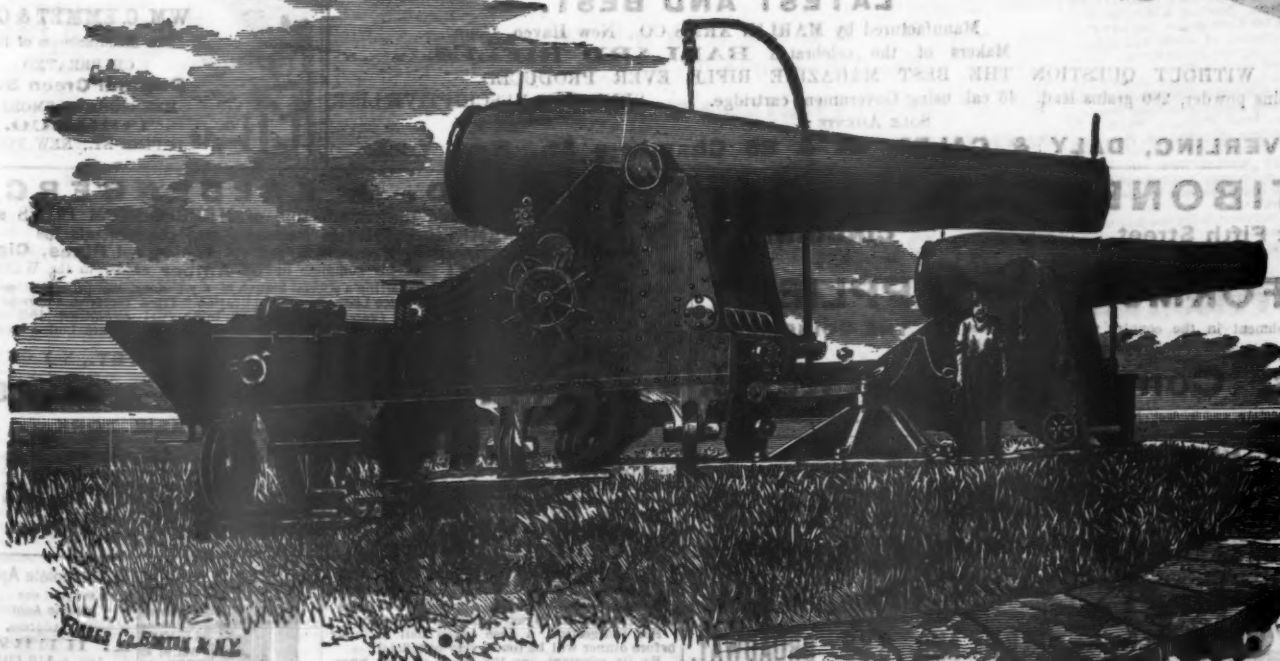
THE SOUTH BOSTON IRON COMPANY,

INCORPORATED IN 1866.

Formerly CYRUS ALGER & CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1866.

MANUFACTURERS OF ORDNANCE AND WAR MATERIAL.



Heavy Rifled Ordnance, Field and Siege Batteries, Gun Carriages, Projectiles,

OFFICE 70 WATER STREET, BOSTON, Mass.

WORKS—South Boston.

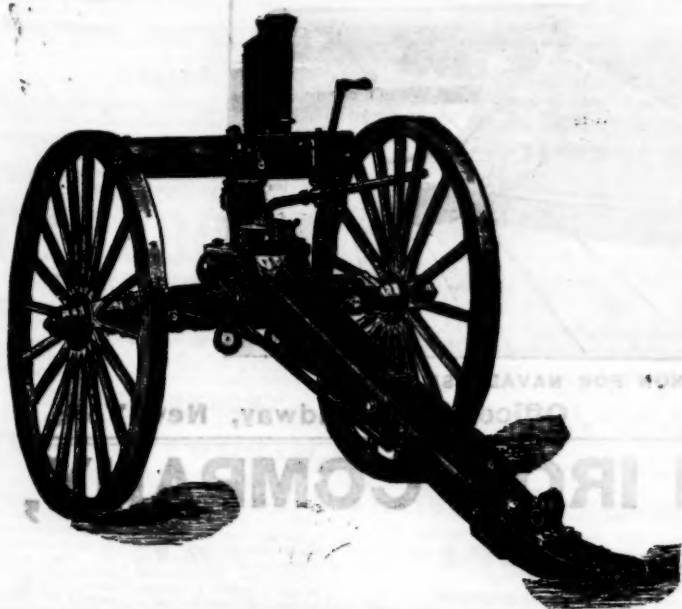
NEW REGULATION

ARMY HELMET

—ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY FILLED.

THE PRATT AND WHITNEY COMPANY.
HARTFORD, CONN., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS

Of WORKING-PLANT for PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ARMORIES, Including PLANING, MILLING, DRILLING, BORING,
RIFLING and STOCKING MACHINES and TOOLS.

This Company has for some years given particular attention to the production of the above-named line of machines. In 1875 it furnished to the Imperial German Government a full plant for the Armories at Spandau, Erfurt and Dantzig, (having a capacity of 800 Mauser rifles per diem), completing a contract, consuming three years of working time and exceeding One and a Half Million Dollars in outlay, with a thoroughness and exactness of execution that elicited the unqualified approval of the Emperor and the Imperial Staff. Special machines have also been constructed by the Company for the French, Russian, Bavarian, and other European Governments, for the U. S. Army at Springfield, Massachusetts, and the great private armories of E. Remington and Sons, at Ilion, N. Y., the Providence Tool Co., at Providence, R. I., the Winchester Arms Co., at New Haven, Conn., the Colt Arms Co., etc., etc. The resources of the Company's shops, at Hartford, are believed to be not only superior in capacity to those of all other establishments in the world, but essentially unique in the processes employed and the quality of production assured. The American system of construction upon the basis of an interchangeability of parts, now the rule of manufacture in all well organized armories, in the United States and Europe, has been developed to an unprecedented degree of perfection by the special processes and machines originated and exclusively employed in this establishment, the gauges produced by its improved mechanism being mathematically exact and "standard" with all first class metal workers. The special machine for the production of TAPS and DIES, operating with such absolute certainty as to assure undeviating precision of thread and pitch, and that for the Cutters for Gear Wheels which determines the unvarying contour of each size, are regarded by experts as the final achievements of mechanism in their direction.

Respectfully endorsed applications for information as to Army machine-plant, including not only particular processes but an entire equipment, will receive immediate and careful attention, and when required detailed schemes of equipment with cost estimates, will be furnished. Where an applicant's suggestions for special mechanism are accompanied by merely rough drawings or models, the work will be perfected by the best designing and working resources of the Company.

THE IMPROVED GARDNER, OR, AS NOW KNOWN,

The Pratt and Whitney Machine Gun,

can be furnished to Governments or individual purchasers, at short notice. This battery, the most recent invention of its class, is perfectly constructed, has never been known to miss fire through its own default, or to refuse to extract a cartridge, is equal to the best of its competitors for rapidity of discharge and efficiency, and at least UNSURPASSED IN CASE OF HANDLING AND QUALITIES OF ENDURANCE.

Machinists' Tools for general use, comprising a large variety of Lathes, Planers, Drilling, Milling, Boring, Screw Making, Bolt Cutting, Die Sinking, Grinding, Polishing, Shaping, Tapping and Marking Machines, Planer and Milling Machine Vises, Planer, Milling Machine and Bench Centers, Cam Cutting Machines for various purposes, Power Shear, Wire Straightening Machines, a variety of Power and Foot Presses, Iron Cranes for Shop and other purposes, Lathe Chucks, etc.

FORGING MACHINERY, consisting of DROP HAMMERS (a specialty) in six sizes, of best and most modern construction; TRIP HAMMERS, TRIMMING PRESSES, SHEARS, etc., FORGES and DROP HAMMER DIES made to order.

All kinds of SPECIAL MACHINERY MADE TO ORDER. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES and PRICE LISTS will be mailed in answer to request.

MARLIN REPEATING RIFLE. BURNETT & SMITH,



LATEST AND BEST.

Manufactured by MARLIN ARMS CO., New Haven, Conn.

Makers of the celebrated BALLARD RIFLES.

WITHOUT QUESTION THE BEST MAGAZINE RIFLE EVER PRODUCED.

40 cal. 60 grains powder, 280 grains lead. 45 cal. using Government cartridge.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE LIST.

SOLE AGENTS:

SCHOVERLING, DALY & CALES, 84 & 86 Chambers St., New York.

PETTIBONE MAN'F'G CO.,

99 West Fifth Street,

CINCINNATI.

CONTRACTORS FOR

UNIFORMS AND SUPPLIES.

The only establishment in the country who manufacture ALL THE EQUIPMENTS as well as the CLOTHING.

Bands, Companies, and Regts.

Fitted out completely, and in first class manner. Catalogue and Price List Free upon application.

MUSIC FOR MILITARY BAND AND ORCHESTRA. Recognized by all Musicians as the best and most practical arrangements. Send for Catalogue.
A. M. SCHACHT & Co., Publ'rs, 67 E. 4th St., N. Y.

DEMUTH BROS., Manufacturers of



Artificial Eyes for Taxidermists and Man'F'gers. Also, all kinds of Glass Work done to Order. Catalogue Free of Charge by Mail.
39 WALKER ST., NEW YORK.

BRUNDIGE.

FISH SETS, GAME SETS. DINNER, TEA, AND TOILET SETS. TABLE GLASSWARE, CUT AND PLAIN. FANCY GOODS, ETC. PLATES, TEAS, COFFERS, ETC.

880 AND 882 BROADWAY.



FRED. J. KALDENBERG,

First introduced the manufacture of MEERSCHAUM PIPES and AMBER GOODS in America, and recommends his Meerschaums, French Brier and Weichsel Pipes, Cigar and Cigarette Holders; also, his complete line of Amber goods, to the WHOLE-SALE AND RETAIL TRADES. Repairing a special branch of my factory, and prompt attention given to it at all times. Circulars and Price Lists sent on application. Pipes received and returned by mail. Received Medals and Diplomas, Centennial Exhibition, 1876; Paris Exhibition, 1889—only Exhibitor of American Meerschaum Goods. N. Y.—By a New Process, Pipes are boiled so that COLOR remains, no matter how much or how hot they are smoked.
P. O. BOX 91. Store & Factory, No. 125 FULTON ST., N. Y. CITY.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE BONDS.

ARE ISSUED BY THE FIDELITY AND CASUALTY CO. OF NEW YORK. Capital, \$250,000.

The only United States company transacting Fidelity Guarantee business, thus offering a CORPORATE GUARANTEE in lieu of a personal bond where security is required for the faithful performance of the duties of employees in all positions of trust. Full information can be obtained at the office, No. 187 Broadway. WM. M. RICHARDS, Pres.; LYMAN W. BRIGGS, Vice-Pres.; JOHN M. CHASE, Sec.; EDWARD STARK, Gen. Agent. Directors—George T. Hope, A. B. Hull, G. G. Williams, W. G. Low, A. S. Barnes, H. A. Harbut, George S. Coe, J. S. T. Stranahan, Charles Dennis, William M. Richards, H. B. Claffin, John D. Mairs, Lyman W. Briggs, S. B. Chittenden.

EFFERVESCENT GRAPE SALINE.

Strongly recommended as a preventive of Fever, Liver Complaints, Headache, Heartburn, etc. For indigestion, a dose taken half an hour before dinner will be found very beneficial. By its constant use the Blood is kept pure. \$1.00 per bottle. Manufactured by

CASWELL, MASSEY & CO.

Chemists, 1117 Broadway, and 578 Fifth Ave., New York, and Newport, R. I.

BENT & BUSH,

Manufacturers and Contractors.

337 WASHINGTON STREET,

BOSTON, MASS.



The Complete Apparatus, With Single Lens \$13 "Double Achromatic" 15 Address, A. HERZOG, 108 & 110 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK. Send 10c for Book of Circulars